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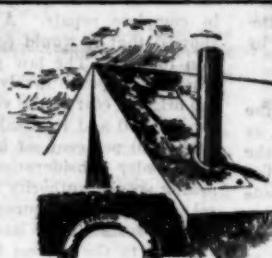
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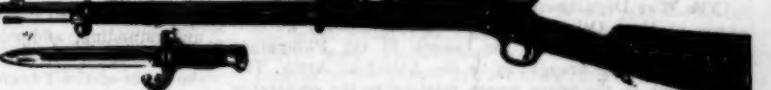
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1899

This was a light week among the Washington officials, for which they had to thank the Peace Jubilee ceremonies during which the executive departments were closed. Our columns will be found, however, to contain the usual amount of news and in the report of Gen. MacArthur, which we publish in full, there is meat enough to engage the thoughtful consideration of every officer of the Army and the Navy as well.

Col. Alfred E. Bates, of the Pay Department, who was recently relieved from duty as military attaché at London, reached Washington this week and reported at the War Department for duty as assistant to the Paymaster General, who will retire for age on July 10 next. It is generally understood at the War Department that Col. Bates will succeed him as the head of the Pay Department. Col. Bates was succeeded in London by Gen. S. S. Sumner, retired.

The Navy Department is making ready to receive the captured and raised Spanish cruiser, *Reina Mercedes*, at the Norfolk Navy Yard, if it can succeed in allaying the apprehension of the people of Norfolk as to the safety of the movement. The ship is now lying in Hampton Roads in the custody of the Merritt & Chapman Wrecking Co., who raised her from the bottom of Santiago Bay, and they will turn her over to the United States as soon as they can rid themselves of her.

Secretary of War Alger in reply to a resolution of the Central Federated Union of New York sent him protesting against Gen. Merriam's treatment of the striking miners in Idaho, and asking if "the War Department is responsible for Gen. Merriam's insults to workingmen" has replied: "Gen. Merriam was ordered to Cœur d'Alene on request of the Governor of Idaho to preserve peace and to protect life and property. He had no other instructions except as above given, and these, of course, it has been his duty to carry out."

By orders of the Navy Department issued this week Professor Philip R. Alger is relieved from duty in the Bureau of Ordnance and assigned to the Naval Academy as Assistant in the Department of Mathematics. Prof. Alger has been stationed in Washington as an ordnance expert practically during the entire development of the new Navy, and is regarded as one of the leading gun scientists of the country. He will report for duty on June 9th, his place being taken at the Navy Department by Lieut. T. C. Fenton.

Gen. Otis has cabled the War Department recommending the promotion, on the urgent recommendation of Gen. Lawton, of Col. O. Summers, to be Brig. Gen. Volunteers, brevet, for conspicuous gallantry at Maasin, Bulac Bridge, and San Isidro. He also recommends Capt. G. S. Case to be made a Major of Volunteers, brevet, for distinguished services also at these places. Col. Summers is Colonel of the 2d Oregon Volunteers and commanded the advance brigade of Gen. Lawton's division during his recent march northward.

Our Consul General at St. Gall, Switzerland, in a recent official letter says: "I recently took occasion to ask some Swiss merchants for information regarding the condition of business affairs at Manila and Iloilo, where they have large commercial interests. \* \* \* One of these merchants quoted a part of a letter from his son, who wrote, in effect, that the discipline and bravery of the United States soldiers have won the admiration of all foreigners. The coolness and splendid courage shown by them in going into battle is marvellous, and will not soon pass from the memory of those who witnessed their surpassing valor."

The War Department is not yet settled on the acceptance of Gen. Otis's decision that the Spanish government is entitled to all the cannon in the Philippines outside of those brought in by the American Army. The paragraph in the peace treaty relating to the ownership of this artillery admits of a double construction, but the weight of opinion in the Department is that the United States is entitled to the possession of the guns captured and surrendered before the signing of the peace protocol at least. This would include the batteries at Cavite, Corregidor Island, at the mouth of Manila Bay, and probably those in the fortification of Manila itself. Thus far the War Department has obtained possession of 140 surrendered pieces of artillery.

The "Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette" thinks that "the visit of the Italian sovereigns to the French squadron lying off Cagliari, under the command of Admiral Fournier, has had the unexpected result of presenting to men's minds the possibility that France and Italy, by a combination of their naval forces, might convert the Mediterranean into a Latin lake. For Admiral Fournier's words amounted to nothing less than a proposition to form a combination which in the nature of things could only exist for the purpose of destroying or challenging England's right of way through those waters to her possessions in the East, and that proposition could not have been made on such an occasion to the sovereign of a great European Power, and by an

officer holding Admiral Fournier's position, without the previous express sanction of his government."

The London "Army and Navy Illustrated," telling of the departure of the British vessel Verona from Malta when our troops were there, says: "But no heartier cheers did she receive than when she passed within a stone's throw of the *Sheridan*. The decks of the latter were simply thronged with a mass of humanity arm-waving with all the power of their muscles and cheering with all the power of their lungs, and every soul in the Verona felt that, whether the alliance be duly registered on paper or not, the kinship between the two peoples is deeply felt in the hearts of both. It is incidents of this character that show brotherhood. A truly heartfelt amity between two great nations does not require to be written on parchment to prove its existence."

It is probable that our Government will have to dispose of the gunboat *Viking*, formerly a pleasure yacht, on account of the great expense involved in putting her in complete repair. A recent survey of the *Viking* showed that it would cost \$20,000 to put her in condition for sea. The law prohibits the repair of warships when the expense involved is more than 20 per cent. of the original cost of the vessel. The *Viking* was purchased for \$30,000 and it is said to be impossible to repair her within 20 per cent. of her cost. The question is therefore under consideration at the Navy Department of asking special authority from Congress to repair the vessel. Unless that course of action is followed with favorable results the *Viking* will be placed on the market for sale to the highest bidder.

A press despatch from Minneapolis referring to the recent meeting there of the Presbyterian General Assembly says: "On May 19 only one event happened which awakened any special interest. This was the reading of the report of the special committee on a Roman Catholic chapel at West Point. So far there has been no denominational place of worship at the Military Academy, and the Presbyterians, in common with other Protestant bodies, objected to the introduction of any sectarian institutions there. The committeemen reported that though they had very positive assurance from the President, the Secretary of War and the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate, Congress had passed and the President had signed the bill against which the protest was leveled. Though the Assembly was indignant there was obviously nothing to do but to submit."

In a discussion on typhoid fever occurring among soldiers of the late war with Spain, ten cases of typhoid fever complicated with malaria are mentioned in the New York "Medical Journal." There was no doubt about the clinical diagnosis. The majority of the patients had no chills before the typhoid developed, nor until late in the disease, possibly during a relapse. The chill was followed by marked temperature rise and sweating. The course of the fever was slow in all of these patients, lasting for more than four weeks. One case existed without chills. The practical conclusion is that doctors ought to examine the blood for malarial parasites in every case of typhoid with prolonged and irregular fever, or with chills, or with frequent relapses. From 16 to 20 grains of quinine given daily for a few days was found to be sufficient to break up the fever. Smaller doses were then administered to full convalescence.

In the Anglo-Russian Convention just made public, Russia appears to have taken the oyster and England the shell. The "Army and Navy Gazette" tells us that the day when Russia fails to come out of a diplomatic encounter on the right side has yet to dawn. She has secured an acknowledgment of her claim to extend her influence over Manchuria and an ice-free port for the terminus of the Trans-Siberian Railway. She has secured time to consolidate her power in Eastern Asia, and a base from which to take another of her forward territorial leaps, the last of which landed her in Port Arthur. Finally, the boundary of her sphere in the Great Wall is so definite as to leave no room for misunderstanding, and north of it she is without a rival. England's energies, on the other hand, are confined to the basin of the Yangtse, but as the convention is silent on its precise limits, a loophole is left for future trouble.

The Navy Department is laying in extensive new stocks of naval ordnance, and the bids which are being opened from day to day show that one of the effects of the recent war has been to build up a large number of small factories capable of producing war supplies. Factories heretofore engaged in making bicycles, rivets, castings, and tubing learned while the war was in progress that the making of war material was profitable employment. By slightly adding to their plants they are able to make shells, projectiles, etc., and they are now among the regular bidders for supplies of naval ordnance. A cycle company, a rivet and screw company, and several tubing factories, were among those whose bids for several thousand shrapnel and shell, from 4-inch to 12-inch, opened by the Navy Department this week. The result of this general competition is to considerably reduce the prices of war supplies and at the same time to give the Government the benefit of very extensive facilities in time of emergency.

The wonderful composition of the American Army in the Philippines cannot be understood by our people until

they read about it in the European papers, especially those of France, which seem to get a supreme pleasure out of making all the mistakes possible in their articles on the "Yankees" military outfit in Luzon. Although "Illustration" is one of the principal periodicals of Paris, it prints a letter from a Manila correspondent, in which he declares that Maj. Gen. F. V. Greene was recalled because he had sentenced a sentry who had been found sleeping to a very severe task, and the sentry, having political influence in Washington, had the General recalled. Another letter gives this description of the make-up of the Army under Gen. Otis: "The 'American' Army includes 500 to 600 Germans, 40 French, some English, Swiss and Italians. The two first soldiers of whom we asked out our way replied in English, which smacked strongly of the borders of the Rhine. The American soldiers have three different uniforms; their bayonets are rusty and pitted, and one is reminded of the waiting room of police station. Discipline does not exist; the chiefs have no authority; the soldiers refuse unpleasant duties, the sentinels sleep in broad day on seats at their posts, and at night in an easy chair with their rifles across their knees. We have seen scrawled on a wall in big letters: 'We won't go to Iloilo.'"

The Secretary of War has made a number of decisions in regard to the allowances of enlisted men. An enlisted man traveling on duty under orders on a United States transport will not be allowed commutation of rations for the time he is aboard. He will be quartered with the enlisted men and will mess with them. An enlisted man granted a furlough with permission to travel on a U. S. transport will be similarly quartered and messes. An enlisted man resident of the U. S., serving in Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii or the Philippines, desiring to return to the United States after being honorably discharged will be allowed the usual travel allowances for the land travel involved and free transportation and subsistence by the transport service. No travel allowances will be made to enlisted men in those islands who are honorably discharged to enable them to accept promotions. An enlisted man serving in any of the islands mentioned who is discharged the service in those islands by transfer to another branch of the service or on his own application or because of confinement by the civil authorities or by punishment for an offense or misconduct, or on account of fraudulent enlistment is prevented by law from being allowed the usual traveling allowances to the place of his original mustering in service, but he will be brought to the United States on a transport free of charge.

In an editorial on "American Representation at The Hague," the Philadelphia "Leger" pays the following well merited compliments to two of our most distinguished officers in the service: "Capt. Alfred T. Mahan represents the Navy. He has achieved a worldwide reputation by his writings, and no member of the Congress is likely to excel him in technical knowledge. He is an advocate of armament as the surest preservative of peace, but is nevertheless as earnest in his desire for peace as the most truculent of non-combatants. Capt. William Crozier, who represents the Army, is another expert who believes that peace can best be promoted by making war very dangerous, if not impossible. He is the inventor, in conjunction with Gen. Buffington, of the disappearing carriage used in the mounting of the heavy guns used in coast defences. It can be seen at a glance that the United States will be well represented at The Hague. All six of the delegates are college bred, two from Yale, two from Columbia and one each from West Point and Annapolis. All have won distinction since leaving the college, and at least four of the six have world-wide reputations. Whether they will be called upon to express themselves in the Congress cannot now be foretold, but it is quite sure that if any one of them should speak he will command attention. In a convention of distinguished men from all nations the United States will be worthily represented."

There would seem to be excellent reasons for cordial relations between the German Navy and our own when we recall the fact that the Kaiser's Navy is a sort of foster child of our own. Though we do not find any record of the fact, we are informed by an old officer of our Navy that Foxhall A. Parker, Sr., was the first flag officer of the German Imperial Navy, having, while a Captain in our Navy, been granted leave of absence for the purpose of organizing the German Navy. This was in 1848-9, when the German people had contributed to the purchase of a few men-of-war which were afterwards sold by the German bunderstag, or federal council, they not being in sympathy at that time with the aspirations of the people. Captain Parker took with him to Germany several officers of our Navy who had been dismissed for duelling or other offences not affecting their professional reputations. Several young German officers were received at the same time on board one of our men-of-war, the St. Lawrence, Capt. Hiram Paulding, for education in their profession; one was a Lieutenant and there were four middies. One, Barend, was drowned early in life; three others became Admirals—Hoffman, Berger, and Fred Bartsch. Admiral Bartsch, who is now on the retired list, is living in Weimar. The middies in our Navy tried to lord it over the Germans, but not always with success. On one occasion Midshipman (now Rear Adm'l) Erben directed one of the young Germans to go ashore with a boat to get sand. He refused, saying, "You can go yourself," and so Erben did not being prepared to show proper authority for issuing orders to a lad of his own grade, even if he was a "Dutchman."

May 27, 1899.

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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## A FOREIGN OPINION ON SANTIAGO.

Copies of Lord Brassey's Naval Annual for 1899, including an article entitled "Naval Aspects of the Spanish-American War," by Col. Sir George Clarke, K. C. M. G., F. R. S., have been received. Of the destruction of Cerera's fleet, Sir George says: "The action off Santiago teaches little or nothing as regards armor. The American battleships would have suffered little more if they had been protected cruisers. The belts of the Vizcaya, Oquendo and Maria Teresa were not tested. Light armor protection proved a source of danger, causing two shells on board the Oquendo and Maria Teresa to be exceedingly destructive. On the Spanish side general deductions are vitiated by the fact that the Vizcaya, Oquendo and Maria Teresa took fire almost immediately, and their crews were, therefore, subjected to special stress apart from the direct effects of the American projectiles. The lesson is obvious, and 27 vessels of the American Navy have been or are being, wholly or in part, fitted with non-inflammable woodwork. Above-water torpedo discharges are probably doomed, and the wisdom of providing cruisers with any torpedo armament may well be doubted. The medium quick fire gun, by the destruction which it can rapidly effect far beyond torpedo range, appears to have heavily discounted the underwater attack. And gun gunnery is now more than every important."

The writer endorses the policy pursued by Rear Adm. Sampson off Santiago and also the Admiral's plan for taking the city which General Shafter decided not to follow. If the Navy had not rendered sea communication perfectly secure, the expedition would not have left Tampa. If there had been no expeditionary force, Santiago could not have been effectively attacked. Judging with the knowledge which follows the event, there is little doubt that the plan, originally proposed by the Admiral, would have proved perfectly successful. The bridge at Aguadores was not destroyed. Once in possession of the heights above this place, the troops would have been more easily supplied, and all the works defending the entrance to the harbor could have been taken. A landing on the western side would also have offered little difficulty. The expedition, however, became involved in an attack on an entrenched position, for which it was in no way prepared, and, but for the sterling qualities displayed by the troops, a serious repulse might have occurred. Ill-fed, ill-equipped, and subjected to the utmost exposure during tropical rains, the forces were soon reduced by fever to a condition which would have been desperate in face of a more competent and enterprising enemy. In any case, the surrender, which was arranged with great judgment by Gen. Miles, was a timely relief from an unpleasant situation. Judged by the most moderate standard, the harbor defenses of Santiago were miserable; but in the circumstances Admiral Sampson was fully justified in his reluctance to risk ships by forcing an entry."

## THE CRUISE OF THE WILMINGTON.

A late report from the Wilmington is to the effect that she is in excellent condition, and is "doing" the big rivers of South America as they have never been done before. The health of the crew and officers remains good, and it is believed that this vessel will be followed by others of her class in the immediate future. In a report dated Gonites, Peru, April 13, Comdr. Todd states that he employed two pilots on the trip up the river, so as to save time and economize fuel, of which there is a scarcity. The large amount of driftwood brought down by the confluents of the river at this season, made navigation difficult and necessitated great care to avoid injuries to the propeller. The Commander and the Executive Officer took the night watches, with the two junior watch officers, to assist, and in cases of emergency, to act. The Navigator's duties in taking hydrographic notes during the entire day, precluded his assignment to these duties. Very full hydrographic notes have been made by the Navigation Officer, Lieut. Carter, which will be forwarded in due time to the Department when collected.

No charts exist of the waters between Manaos and Yquitos. The rough plans showing the track of steamers were obtained at Manaos, but they contained no hydrographic information, and were found to be wholly useless. In fact, charts issued three months after being made are of no value in these waters, owing to the very rapid changes in such a rapid current, in such a great body of water, assisted by immense confluents pouring in from both sides. So he concludes that, except for general information at the present time, the hydrographic notes taken, and the corrected plans forwarded, will prove of no value for navigating purposes.

The general character of the river from Manaos to Yquitos is practically the same as from Para to Manaos. For the first 500 miles above Manaos but few people were settled along the banks; from that point onward the number gradually increased on approaching Tapatinga, within 30 miles of which, the land above high water, was quite thickly populated.

In the Maranon River comparatively little drift was encountered, only grasses and light pieces of wood being observed. The banks of the Maranon, where there is high land enough to be above high water, is very much more thickly settled than in the lower rivers, and the character of the people changes from Portuguese and Brazilian Indians to Peruvians and Peruvian Indians. It is also observed that cattle ranches on which were reared beef and sheep, were much more frequent than lower down, below Manaos. One of the first needs of the Amazon Valley is meat foods, and the upper regions seem to be in better shape in this respect than those lower down. The city of Manaos, containing 40,000 people, is often without beef for two weeks, an unprecedented rise in the river drowning a greater portion of the cattle. The city of Para, with 150,000 people, is fed by cattle brought from Argentina, 4,000 miles away. There is almost an equal scarcity of vegetables in the valley.

It has been found that the distances given in the sailing directions, page 97, are in error as follows: In making the trip from Para to Yquitos the Wilmington has steamed 2,100 miles up the Amazon and its tributaries against an adverse current, averaging for the entire distance about three knots. Referring to same page of sailing directions, some of the towns entered thereon as existing do not now exist, and others take their places. These towns appear to be as changing as the river itself.

Comdr. Todd was to remain at Yonites not exceeding three days, then return to Manaos, stopping en route at such places as might be deemed advisable for a few hours to take fresh provisions, and to pick up such living animals as could be had, in accordance with the Department's instructions. At Manaos he was to load with

coal, if obtainable; obtain Madeira River pilots and proceed to San Antonio, the head of navigation on that river. He expected to reach Para, concluding the Amazon cruise, between the 5th and 10th of May.

There have been a few cases of mild form of malarial fever among the ship's company, but it yields readily to quinine treatment. Otherwise, the health of the officers and men has been good.

## A BIT OF UNWRITTEN HISTORY.

Edward Everett Hale in his work entitled "James Russell Lowell and His Friends," tells a story which will greatly interest the officers of our Navy. It appears that among the schemes devised by Louis Napoleon for crippling the American Republic was that of altering the present Admiralty rule of the world so as to extend national jurisdiction over the sea to the extent of three leagues from the shore instead of one. He succeeded in persuading the Spanish Government to join him in this scheme, and before our Secretary of Legation at Madrid, Mr. Horatio Perry, got wind of the affair orders were sent from Spain to the West Indies, instructing the local authorities there to extend threefold the range of their dominion over the sea.

Mr. Hale says: "What Mr. Perry did in this issue was wise. He told his wife. She went immediately and told the Duchess of Montpensier, who had none too great love of Louis Napoleon, 'the nephew of his uncle' and the occupant of Louis Philippe's throne. She told her sister, the Queen. The Queen sent at once for Mr. Perry. He told her what the Emperor had done, and what her own ministers had done. I suppose, he said: 'you are injuring your best friends—at the solicitation of this intriguer whom you hate, and who is your worst enemy.' The Queen said this was the first she had heard of the matter, and she would send for her Prime Minister.

"So she did. And he came. And she asked him if this thing had been done. And he confessed that it had. Her Majesty had signed the order on such or such a day. 'No one told me what it meant,' said poor Isabella. 'No one told me that this was a heavy blow to my American allies!'

"No; no one had told her. The Minister explained that as well as he could. If Her Majesty disliked it, he was sorry, but it was too late to help it. 'Why too late?' the Queen asked. Because a steamer had gone to the West Indian fleet with the orders which changed one league to three leagues. Then Queen Isabella spoke the words which, as I count it, were the best words of her life: 'It is not too late for me to accept your resignation.'

"And when it came to that, it proved that the Señor Don did not want to resign, and the other Señores Dons did not want to resign, and they found a fast steamer to take out orders rescinding the other orders. And so the Emperor Napoleon got a slap in his face, and so the blockade was maintained for the next year. And so Spain scored one on her private account with the Washington Government, and Isabella II. found one decent thing on the credit side when she stood at the bar of St. Peter or history.

"Whoever will refer to the published state papers will find no reference to this interesting incident. It is the sort of thing they leave out in printing. But you can see that it must have taken place in the autumn of 1863 if you will read between the lines."

## THREE-INCH FIELD GUNS.

Gen. A. R. Buffington, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, has completed arrangements for an important test to be made soon of several designs of three-inch field gun carriages. The subject of a suitable carriage for the three-inch field guns of the Army has been under consideration for some time, and several reports have been made on the subject of minimum and non-recoil carriages. The Department has determined that to develop and use the rapid-firing field gun to the best advantage a change in the carriages must be made. With this object in view the Department has purchased several types of carriages, and they will be given a comparative test at Sandy Hook.

The information secured by the Department on the foreign carriages was so meagre that it seemed desirable to purchase abroad one carriage of each type which had developed sufficient merit in trial, and to submit them to an exhaustive and comparative test in this country. A carriage was also ordered from the Driggs-Seabury Company of Derby, Conn., on plans submitted by that company, and one was also purchased from the American Ordnance Company. At the same time a carriage was also designed by the Ordnance Department. This has been manufactured, and is now at the Proving Ground, where it will be tried in competition with the other designs.

A report submitted to the Secretary of War on these carriages says: "All of these carriages are of the non-recoil type. In the foreign carriage the counter recoil springs and the hydraulic cylinder are placed beneath the trail, the cylinder being fixed in the ground by a spade. This permits the recoil of the whole carriage, while its return to the firing position is effected by the springs. In the remaining carriages the spade is attached directly to the end of the trail, and the energy of the recoil is absorbed by hydraulic cylinders interposed between the gun and the carriage. In all, the gun can be traversed about 4 degrees each side of the center without disturbing the trail spade."

Capt. Charles B. Wheeler, of the Ordnance Department, has in charge the field carriage work of the Bureau, and has made an interesting report to the Chief of Ordnance on the requirements of a modern field gun carriage. He says: "In general there are but two requirements. It must stop the recoil of the gun without shock, and be able to transport it under all conditions with minimum weight. The present field carriage is made of steel, and arranged to recoil on the ground at each discharge. This causes great disarrangement of the aim and great fatigue to the gunners in running up the piece to the firing point, the recoil amounting to many feet, varying with the condition of the platform."

Speaking of the carriage designed by the Department he says: "In the design of a carriage for the three-inch field gun efforts have been made to meet the requirements in such a manner as to produce as little complication as possible, and to produce a carriage which will not require skilled men to keep in service condition. The piece is mounted in a bronze cradle, which contains two hydraulic and spring cylinders. After each discharge the piece is returned to the firing position by means of helical springs placed in the recoil cylinders. The principal difficulty to be anticipated in a rapid-firing field carriage is believed to be the jump. This can be coun-

tered in a measure by decreasing the height of the axis of the gun above ground and by increasing the length of the trail which incidentally increases the weight and diminishes the turning angle. If this difficulty is so great as to derange the aim to any great extent, rapidity of fire cannot be said to be obtained, even if the carriage as a whole does not require to be brought up each time to the firing point."

## THE FIFTEENTH MINNESOTA.

Noting what we said of the Minnesota abuse of Gen. S. B. M. Young, in our article on "Our State Troops," published May 13, p. 877, the St. Paul "Pioneer Press" says:

"A more thorough-going bit of misrepresentation seldom appears in print, even in the most irresponsible of publications. In the first place, what the civil press has been 'howling' about was not the treatment of the ring-leaders of the mutinous outbreak of one of the companies of the 15th Minnesota. So far as we know, the sentence passed upon those men was thoroughly just. If it seems too rigorous to any civilian it is because he does not realize how essential it is that military discipline be maintained. But what we do 'howl' about, and would continue to 'howl' about until doomsday if any rectification could be made, was the sweeping condemnation of the officers of the 15th Minnesota by Gen. Young. Had he singled out either the Colonel, the Lieutenant Colonel, the Major or certain Captains and Lieutenants he would have been within the bounds of reason. But to include in his condemnation every officer in the regiment, without regard to their possible connection with the affair, was as unreasonable as it was unjust. By so doing he cast an imputation upon every officer of the regiment, including those who were on detached duty and those who could not possibly have had any knowledge or responsibility for the outbreak."

The "Press" is reminded that bold assertion is not proof. What it says is incorrect, as a reference to Gen. Young's order, published in the Army and Navy Journal of April 1, will show. He did not "include in his condemnation every officer of the regiment and including those who were on detached duty and those who could not possibly have had any knowledge or responsibility for the outbreak."

Gen. Young's criticism was expressly applied to "those commissioned officers present at the disgraceful and violent outbreak in the camp of the 15th Minnesota Infantry," and to the "ten or twelve officers" who stood there expostulating with mutinous men instead of compelling them to return to their duty.

Continuing the "Press" says: "We can sympathize with the Army and Navy Journal in its feeling, netted at the hysterical stuff that has been spoken and written about the Volunteer regiments to the comparative exclusion of the Regular forces. It is very probable, in fact it is almost certain, that local pride has tended to exaggerate the merits and to minimize the defects of these regiments, while the Regular troops, having no particular habitat and no local organ to peal forth their praises, have been kept in the background. Furthermore, there is not the slightest doubt that much of the suffering and many of the blunders of the Cuban campaign, for which the Regular staff has been held responsible by thoughtless persons, were due to unfit appointments made, not in Washington, but by the Governors of the several States. But though not so much is said about them as would be said if it were a matter of local concern, the public generally, if silently, accords to the Regular troops and the Regular Army officers the praise and the honor they so fully merit. Not even the excellent record of the Volunteer forces in the Philippines detracts one jot or tittle from the splendid work of the Regulars there and in Cuba."

"It is therefore puerile and petty for a paper professing to some judiciousness to endorse such violent fits of temper as Gen. Young displayed, merely because he is a Regular Army officer. Regular Army officers have been known to be less tactful, less just, and even less fit to command, than Volunteer officers. Not very often, we admit, but still it has been known. And it is barely possible that Gen. Young, in so far as he is condemned unjustly, and without taking the trouble to investigate or to discriminate, all the officers of what was considered, up to the time of the outbreak, as one of the best regiments in the Volunteer service—it is barely possible that Maj. Gen. Young 'slopped over.'"

Gen. Young did not lose his temper, nor did he "slop over," though he did show the indignation every soldier shares with him at such a display of unmilitary conduct as that he condemned, which was proved by "the abundant sworn testimony of the officers themselves." That the St. Paul "Pioneer Press" does not share this sentiment simply shows that this excellent paper is in this instance too much under the control of local influences to deal justly with an officer of our Army who has done no more than his duty.

## ORDER OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

At a meeting of the Council of this order, held May 10, at the Army and Navy Club, New York, the following seventy-one new members were taken in. About thirty more applications were not acted upon, on account of the papers not being properly made out. Such applications will be considered at a future meeting, when the papers have been corrected. The order is growing rapidly, and has members in nearly every State. It was duly incorporated, under the laws of the State of New York at the meeting of the Council on May 10. Alfred A. Mitchell, Arthur S. Guthrie, William W. Reisinger, Henry M. M. Richards, Daniel A. Dugan, Herbert H. True, George E. Beckwith, Thomas C. Buck, Ira Harris, Godfrey L. Carden, Armin B. Palmer, L. F. Crawford, George F. Armstrong, Charles S. W. Jones, Allan B. Wallace, George P. Walker, William F. Ranke, Price Collier, Allan B. Wallower, Edward F. Qualtrough, E. Ormonde Power, William M. Connell, Charles W. Smith, David L. Hough, Edmund M. Sawteile, Leonard R. Almy, Hermann Kotschmar, Eugene Griffin, Jasper R. Rand, Jr., Ernest R. Tilton, John P. Benkard, George R. Dyer, John R. Buchan, Rowland S. Nichols, Warner S. Young, George E. Kent, Arthur Pollio, William Goodman, John J. Adkins, Frank R. Lang, David H. Miller, Nathaniel M. Hubbard, Jr., Frank B. Anderson, Frederic Parker, Frederic E. Windsor, George B. Donavin, Samuel C. Milligan, Lewis F. Burrough, Chauncey R. Burr, Edward R. Cassidy, Frederick G. Turner, Gardner L. Jones, Robert M. Parker, Rush R. Wallace, Jr., Randolph H. Miner, George G. Ward, Jr., Tompkins McIlvaine, Frank Keck, John C. DaCosta, Jr., Henry C. McCook, Charles M. Saltzman, George W. Rand, Paul R. Towne, Albert F. Graf, John Lawrence, Chas. H. Allen, Webb C. Hayes, Frederick R. Slater, William Hopkins, Francis D. Jackson, George L. Taylor.

## OFFICIAL REPORT OF MAJOR GENERAL MACARTHUR.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE WAR WITH THE FILIPINOS.  
Headquarters, Second Division, Eighth Army Corps,  
Manila, P. I., Feb. 28, 1899.

Adjutant General, Department of the Pacific and Eighth Army Corps.

Sir: Report of the military operations of the Second Division, Eighth Army Corps, from the evening of the 4th of February, to include the 28th of the same month, is herewith respectfully submitted. At the commencement of hostilities the division was organized as follows: Artillery—Battalion Utah Artillery, Maj. H. W. Young, Cuartel de Meisic, 8 officers, 302 men.

1st Brigade, Brig. Gen. H. G. Otis commanding—3d U. S. Art., Maj. W. A. Kobb, Cuartel de Meisic, 14 officers, 650 men; 1st Montana Inf., Col. H. C. Kessler, 1 Guanaco street, 6 San Miguel street, 48 officers, 846 men; 10th Pennsylvania Inf., Col. A. L. Hawkins, Corregidor Island, 22, 42 and 44 Calle de Iris, Plaza Santa Cruz, 28 officers, 713 men; 20th Kansas Inf., Col. F. Funston, La Rosa tobacco warehouse, 37 officers, 976 men; Aldecoa & Co.'s Godown Administracion de Hacienda, total, 1st Brigade, 127 officers, 3,185 men.

2d Brigade, Brig. Gen. Irving Hale commanding—1st Colorado Inf., Col. H. B. McCoy, 86, 46, 1, 20 and 66 Calle Alix, 25 San Sebastian street, San Sebastian Convent, 12 Plaza Santa Ana, 41 officers, 1,034 men; 1st South Dakota Inf., Col. A. S. Frost, 2 and 10 Malacanang, 1 Concepcion, 5 Concepcion, 40 officers, 738 men; 1st Nebraska Inf., Col. J. M. Stotsenburg, Camp Santa Mesa, 37 officers, 886 men; total, 2d Brigade, 118 officers, 2,713 men; aggregate of division, 253 officers, 6,200 men.

In addition to the foregoing the river gunboat Laguna de Bay was attached to the division, the personnel and armament being as follows: Capt. B. H. Randolph, 3d U. S. Art., commanding, with a detachment of 2 non-commissioned officers and 27 privates of Battery G, 3d U. S. Art.; 2d Lieut. R. C. Naylor, 2 non-commissioned officers and 3 privates of the Utah Light Artillery, U. S. V., and 1st Lieut. Edwin A. Harting and 2d Lieut. Samuel G. Larson, 5 non-commissioned officers and 20 privates of the 1st South Dakota Infantry, U. S. V. Engineers and deck force, 5 non-commissioned officers and 12 privates. The armament of the gunboat consisted of two 3-inch naval rifles, two 1.65-inch Hotchkiss rifles and four Gatling guns. The infantry detachment was armed with Springfield rifles.

On Feb. 27 the Navy furnished a Colt's automatic gun, taken from the U. S. S. Helena, in charge of Lieut. Cleland Davis, U. S. N., and three enlisted men of the Marine Corps. One battalion of three companies of the 2d Oregon Infantry, U. S. V., under command of Maj. Eastwick, joined the division on Feb. 7, and is still on duty with it, being attached to the Second Brigade. The 1st Battalion, Wyoming Volunteer Infantry, joined the division on Feb. 8, and is still on duty with it, being attached to the Second Brigade. A squadron of three troops of the 4th U. S. Cav., under command of Maj. Rucker, joined the division on Feb. 9, and remained on duty with it until Feb. 18, part of the time under the immediate orders of the Division Commander, and part of the time attached to the First Brigade. A platoon of the 6th U. S. Art., under command of 2d Lieut. A. S. Fleming, joined the division on Feb. 10, and is still on duty with it.

The personnel of the division staff on Feb. 4 was as follows: 1st Lieut. Pegram Whitworth, 13th U. S. Inf., Aide-de-Camp; Maj. Putnam Bradley Strong, A. A. G., U. S. V., Adjutant General; Capt. James Lockett, 4th U. S. Cav., Acting Inspector General; Capt. Charles McClure, 13th U. S. Inf., Acting Judge Advocate and Mustering Officer; Capt. Charles G. Sawtelle, Jr., A. Q. M., U. S. V., Chief Quartermaster; Maj. Robert H. Fritchugh, C. C. S., U. S. V., Chief Commissary; Maj. Henry F. Hoyt, Chief Surgeon, U. S. V., Chief Surgeon; Maj. John S. Mallory, I. G., U. S. V., Inspector General, returned to duty Feb. 15, and thereafter Capt. Lockett became an aide.

Capt. Edgar Russell, of the Volunteer Signal Corps, joined on the night of Feb. 4, and, in effect, from that time acted as a staff officer throughout the time of this report, and is now so acting.

Maj. Richard W. Young, Utah Light Battery, in addition to commanding his battalion, also acted as Chief of Artillery, and in that capacity was a useful member of the staff of the division.

The location in the city of the barracks of the various organizations may be seen by reference to the accompanying map, and also, by the same reference, the outpost line of each regiment, which, by a general understanding in the premises, was also to be occupied as a fighting line by the respective organizations, upon signal by wire from division headquarters, through brigade commanders, to "carry out the prearranged plan."

The pertinacity of the insurgents, in passing armed parties over the line of delimitation into American territory, at a point nearly opposite the pipe-line outpost of the Nebraska regiment, induced a correspondence which, in the light of subsequent events, is interesting, as indicating with considerable precision a premeditated purpose, on the part of somebody in the insurgent Army, to force a collision at that point. The original note from these headquarters, which was prepared after conference with the Department Commander, was carried by Maj. Strong, who entered the insurgent lines and placed the paper in the hands of Col. San Miguel. The answer of Col. San Miguel was communicated in an autograph note, which was written in the presence of Maj. Strong, who also saw Col. San Miguel write an order to his officer at the outpost in question, directing him to withdraw from the American side of the line. This order Maj. Strong saw delivered to the officer on the outpost. The correspondence referred to is as follows, the original of Col. San Miguel's note, which was written in the Spanish language, being inclosed here-with:

## HEADQUARTERS 2D DIV., 8TH ARMY CORPS.

Manila, P. I., Feb. 2, 1899.

Commanding General, Philippine Troops in 3d zone.  
Sir: The line between your command and my command has been long established, and is well understood by yourself and myself. It is quite necessary under present conditions that this line should not be passed by armed men of either command. An armed party from your command now occupies the village in front of Block House No. 7, at a point considerably more than 100 yards on my side of the line, and is very active in exhibiting hostile intentions. This party must be withdrawn to your side of the line at once. From this date, if the line is crossed by your men with arms in their hands they must be regarded as subject to such action as I may deem necessary. Very respectfully,

(Signed) ARTHUR MACARTHUR,  
Major General, U. S. V., Commanding.

San Juan del Monte, Feb. 2.

Major General MacArthur.  
My Very Dear Sir: In reply to yours dated this day, in which you inform me that my soldiers have been passing the line of demarcation fixed by agreement, I desire to say that this is foreign to my wishes, and I shall give immediate orders in the premises that they retire. Truly yours,

(Signed) L. F. SAN MIGUEL.

Colonel and 1st Chief.

"At about half-past 8 p. m., Feb. 4, an insurgent patrol, consisting of four armed soldiers, entered our territory at Blockhouse No. 7, and advanced to the little village of Santol, which was occupied from the pipe-line outpost of the Nebraska regiment. This, it will be observed, was precisely the point referred to in the correspondence above quoted. The American sentinel challenged twice, and then, as the insurgent patrol continued to advance, he fired, whereupon the patrol retired to Blockhouse 7, from whence fire was immediately opened by the entire insurgent outpost at that point.

"At 9 p. m. Col. Stotsenburg, 1st Nebraska Infantry, U. S. V., reported considerable firing at his outposts, which extended gradually along the entire front of the division. At 10:10 p. m. it was evident that hostilities had been commenced in earnest by the insurgents, and accordingly an order issued from these headquarters to put everything on the firing line according to a programme which had been prearranged for such an emergency."

The fire fight continued throughout the night with great ferocity, but no contact was made at any point on the line until daylight of the 5th, when a series of combats occurred along the entire division front, which, by 12 o'clock noon, resulted in the possession by the Second Brigade, of the entire insurgent line from Blockhouse 4 through 5, 6 and 7, San Juan bridge, Polvorin, Deposito, San Juan del Monte Church, San Felipe Convent and Mandalaya, to the Pasig opposite Santa Ana. About 11 a. m. of the 5th a battalion of the Tennessee regiment joined the Second Brigade as a reinforcement, and thereafter rendered efficient service in connection with the occupation of all positions to the east of the Deposito.

Particular details touching all these events are carefully set forth at length in the inclosed reports of the brigade and regimental commanders and the commanding officer of the Utah Light Artillery, U. S. V., to which, in this connection, attention is respectfully invited.

## ADVANCE OF THE FIRST BRIGADE.

In consequence of the decided success on the right, it seemed expedient to conform thereto by a general advance of the First Brigade. Accordingly, orders issued to the Montana regiment to occupy the Chinese Hospital and Lico, and the 3d Art. and Kansas regiments to occupy the road west from Lico, crossing the Caloocan road and as far to the left thereof as necessary.

The movement commenced about 2 o'clock, and was conducted with great spirit. The momentum of the advance, however, carried the several regiments beyond their designated objectives, and resulted in an impetuous rush to the front, in which the Kansas regiment and two guns of the Utah Light Artillery operated directly along the Caloocan road, and the 3d Artillery, two guns of the Utah Light Artillery and the regiments of Montana, Pennsylvania and South Dakota converged upon the Chinese Church. The South Dakota regiment belonged to the Second Brigade, and was brought into the fight through the presence of mind and good judgment of Capt. Lockett, 4th U. S. Cav., Acting Inspector General of the division, who, being on the ground and seeing the manifest importance of supporting the First Brigade, assumed the necessary authority to order the regiment to advance and connect with the Pennsylvania regiment and join in the action.

The combat was characterized by a fine display of initiative on the part of the troops engaged, all of whom were essential to the final success achieved; as it is probable that none of the regiments would have reached the church, had it not been for the co-operation of all concerned.

By reason of a general tendency arising from the character of the ground, the First Brigade inclined somewhat towards the bay and the Second Brigade, in like manner, inclined towards the Pasig River; that is to say, one inclined to the west and the other to the east, the effect of which was to create a gap between the two. It therefore became very important to arrest the forward movement, and to concentrate and connect the division line before dark. The connection between the two brigades was successfully accomplished at Blockhouse No. 4, and the line established, as indicated on the accompanying map, from which it will be seen that the 3d Artillery and the Montana regiments changed relative positions, so as to place the artillery on the right instead of the left of the Montana regiment, which position it occupied at the commencement of hostilities.

For the tactical details of these movements, reference is respectfully made to the accompanying sub-reports of the brigade, regimental and artillery commanders.

By signal during the night, connection was established with the U. S. S. Charleston, and, by arrangement, fire from the fleet commenced at daylight and continued with apparently excellent effect until about 11 o'clock a. m., when it was suspended on request from these headquarters, as the rapid advance from the right had placed it in the line of fire. At about 8:30 p. m., of the evening of the 5th, a battalion of three companies of the Tennessee regiment, under Maj. McGuire, reported for duty with the division. One company was stationed as a guard at the Chinese Hospital, which was being used as a dressing station for our wounded, the other two companies being placed as a reserve at the corner of Dulumayan street and the Calle de Iris. Early on the morning of the 6th, Maj. McGuire's battalion was relieved and returned to duty with the regiment.

On Feb. 6, Gen. Hale supervised the capture of the pumping station of the water-works in the vicinity of Mariguina, the details of which operation were successfully carried out by Col. Stotsenburg, of the 1st Nebraska Infantry, U. S. V., with a command composed of the following troops:

Two companies of the Colorado regiment, Maj. Grove commanding; one battalion of the 1st Tennessee Infantry, U. S. V., Maj. B. Frank Cheatham commanding; one battalion of the 23d U. S. Inf., Maj. G. A. Goodale commanding; one battalion of the 1st Nebraska, under the direct orders of Col. Stotsenburg; one battalion of the 1st Nebraska, Maj. Multford commanding; one battalion 2d Oregon Infantry, U. S. V., Maj. P. G. Eastwick, Jr., commanding, as reserve at the Deposito; four guns Utah Light Artillery, U. S. V., Maj. R. W. Young commanding.

The tactical work was accomplished in the most inspiring manner, a full narrative of which is embodied in the report of Gen. Hale and the officers who conducted the several organizations.

Aside from the foregoing and the rectification of alignments at several points on the division front, nothing further of note occurred on this day.

The event of the 7th was an outpost affair on the front of the Kansas regiment, which originated in a wrangle between the opposing sentinels, successively supported from our side until Col. Funston, with the sanction of the Brigade Commander, personally advanced with three and a half companies, under the command of Maj. Metcalf, and engaged an insurgent force of something more than 200 men. The insurgents stood firmly, and the combat terminated in a hand-to-hand fight, in which bayonets and clubbed muskets were freely used, the result being the complete routing of the

enemy, with a very considerable loss of them, 26 of their dead being counted within a space of about 75 square yards. The Kansas regiment lost 1st Lieut. Alfred C. Alford killed and six soldiers wounded.

The various positions, as indicated on the accompanying map, which had been protected by hasty intrenchments, were maintained until the afternoon of the 10th inst., when the town of Caloocan was occupied by a premeditated movement, in which the 3d U. S. Art. and the regiments of Montana and Kansas, reinforced by the Idaho regiment under Maj. Figgins, 3 troops of the 4th U. S. Cav. under Maj. Rucker, 7 guns of the Utah Light Artillery under Maj. Young, and a platoon of Battery D, 6th U. S. Art., under Lieut. Fleming, from the First Division, were employed.

The tactical scheme, which was carefully explained to the brigade and regimental commanders, was to the following effect: An artillery preparation of thirty minutes by the combined action of the Navy and field guns, to be followed by the infantry advance, which involved a wheel to the right on Blockhouse No. 2, as a pivot, until the left reached a point in front of the town, as indicated on the map by the present lines occupied by the division. The troops advanced as posted in the trenches, a battalion of Idaho supporting Montana and Kansas, respectively. The 4th Cav. was deployed, facing the rear, to insure protection in the event of an uprising in the city.

The combined artillery preparation commenced at 3:00 p. m., and the infantry advance at 3:59 p. m., after which the programme, as prescribed was executed with almost exact precision, and the American flag was raised in the town at 5:15 p. m. The tactical execution of the necessary movements was exemplary, and the resistance was such as to require the best efforts of all concerned. Full details will be found by reference to accompanying reports of subordinate Commanders.

In connection with the occupation of Caloocan, Co. M of the Montana regiment, Capt. Hallahan commanding, was placed under the orders of Maj. Bell, U. S. V. Volunteer Engineers, in charge of the office of Military Information, Headquarters Department of the Pacific, with view to utilizing a ravine for a concealed advance, in the hope of deriving advantage from the sudden and unexpected appearance of troops on that part of the field. This duty, which was special in its nature, and also involved the possibility of extra hazard, was well performed. A detailed account thereof is set forth in the inclosed report of Maj. Bell.

From the 10th inst. to date, the lines of the opposing armies have been in close contact, which has afforded scope for the characteristic sharpshooting methods of the natives, and has resulted in considerable loss to us, especially in the Kansas and Montana regiments. The disposition of the natives in this respect has been considerably abated and very effectively controlled by the skilful placing of shrapnel from the guns of the 6th Art. and the Utah batteries.

In consequence of its advanced position at the pumping station, as shown on the map, the Nebraska regiment has been engaged, since the first occupancy thereof, in a series of minor operations, which have resulted in a large amount of arduous and dangerous work, all of which has been cordially and well performed by this excellent regiment, and which is well described in detail in the accompanying reports from the commanding officer of the regiment, who skilfully conducted all the operations.

## UPRISING AT MANILA.

On the 23d inst. a formidable uprising was undertaken in the city by the combined efforts of the natives, assisted by insurgent soldiers, who apparently passed our lines for the purpose of encouraging their friends in the city. Information of a successful attack by natives on the Tondo car-shed of the tramway line connecting Manila and Malabon, was reported at these headquarters by the 20th Kansas, who had been stationed thereat, and who had, with his party, been driven therefrom. The situation, thus disclosed, was quite embarrassing, and all the more so as it was not clearly elucidated by the meagre report of the soldier referred to; but it was quite apparent that the enemy, in some numbers, had successfully occupied ground between the city and the troops in the trenches—that is to say, the enemy had occupied a position directly in the rear of, and about three miles distant from, the left of the division.

Under these circumstances a company of the Montana regiment was directed toward the city by rail, utilizing that part of the Manila and Dagupan Railway within our lines. Maj. Mallory, Inspector General of the Division, accompanied the command, and, under advice from these headquarters, conducted the operations thereof, and thereby materially aided in suppressing the demonstration. Attention is respectfully invited to the narrative embodied in Maj. Mallory's official report, especial reference being made to his remarks in connection with the death of 2d Lieut. E. S. French, 1st Montana Volunteers.

From the 4th to the 16th inst. the gunboat Laguna de Bay, nominally formed part of the division, but, owing to remoteness and inaccessibility, strict control of the boat from these headquarters was impracticable, and, as a consequence, she passed directly to the custody of the Department Commander, and, after the 16th inst., was in effect detached from the division. The admirable and efficient service rendered by this craft during the twelve days mentioned, especially during the fighting of the 5th inst., is well described by Capt. Randolph in his report, which is respectfully forwarded as an inclosure hereto.

The Volunteer Signal Corps detachment, under Capt. Edgar Russell, has, since the commencement of hostilities, rendered not only important, but indispensable, services. By means of the wires of this detachment, precision and uniformity of action have been insured throughout the line, which in the first instance was about four miles in extent, and has gradually been extended to nearly, if not quite, ten. In addition to direct contact with the firing line at all important points, these headquarters have been kept within almost instant advice and orders of the Department Commander; and also, by flag and torch, in communication with the Navy.

As a means of tactical control, wire service in the hands of trained, skillful and fearless men may be regarded as an indispensable adjunct of modern war, in which light it is a great privilege to speak in behalf of the future development of the Signal Corps of the regular establishment to the full limit of essential military usefulness. During the 24 days of hostility covered by this report, there have been despatched and received at these headquarters 1,116 messages, communicating orders and information of vital importance, relating exclusively to the military situation.

The accompanying detailed reports of Capt. Russell are commended to the perusal of all concerned, from which the following extract is quoted at length, as illustrating the possibilities of developing a system of operation, whereby the fire of ships can be effectively controlled for the purpose of land operations:

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nals whereby points in shore, whether visible from the ship or not, could be reached by the guns of the Navy when appropriate signals from shore were given. Calocan church tower had been successfully experimented with as a point for signaling to the Navy. The system adopted required a good map and an angle measuring instrument. In this case use was made of the sextant kindly loaned by the Captain of the Monadnock. By observations from ship and church tower, and the angle signaled from ship, the position of the ship is accurately determined on the map, and a north and south line drawn through it. Having selected the point which it is desired to strike on shore, the scale of the map at once gives the range, and a small protractor gives the bearing from north and south line. Thus complete firing directions, either by day or night, would be given by such a message as this from shore: "Thirty-eight degrees; six thousand two hundred yards." This message was the one sent Feb. 21, and the effect of the Monadnock's ten-inch shells on the village selected as the point, about one mile in front of the Kansas regiment, was terribly impressive. Three other shots, varying from 5,000 to 6,500 yards, were equally successful, thoroughly convincing all of the efficiency of this method of fire control.

The service of the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments, under the general supervision of their respective chiefs at these headquarters, was, immediately after the fighting commenced, placed in the hands of regimental commanders, who were required to open communication with their city quarters, and thereafter maintain a line of supplies between those points and their front. The complete success of this arrangement, and the satisfactory results attained thereunder, are set forth in most gratifying detail in the admirable reports of the Chief Quartermaster and Chief Commissary of the division.

The service of the Subsistence Department has been exceptionally good in every respect, and has attracted the favorable attention of everybody informed in the premises, including many foreign officers who have visited the lines. The supply of American soldiers engaged in active field operations on these distant shores, with choice fresh beef from Australia, the very best quality of fresh vegetables from the United States, and condensed water, together with all other parts of the ration in abundant quantity and good quality, is certainly a just cause for warm congratulations to all concerned. Special attention is invited to the remarks of the Chief Quartermaster in respect of the employment of coolies for the purpose of transportation, in the event of a prolonged struggle in these islands.

The accompanying report of the Chief Surgeon, to which especial attention is respectfully invited, discloses the intelligent and efficient service rendered by the Medical Department in caring for the dead and wounded of the division. The commendable manner in which the work of this department has been performed attracted favorable attention from the first, and all impressions to that end have been confirmed by the subsequent excellent results attending the hospital treatment of the wounded. In this connection attention is invited to the special report of the Inspector General of the division, made after a personal visit to the sick and wounded under treatment at the 1st Reserve Hospital.

"The punishment inflicted by the division may be estimated from the fact that official report has been made of the actual burial of 374 insurgents killed in action during the month. The enemy's wounded were, as a general rule, successfully removed, so that it is impossible to speak with any precision in that respect, but it is assumed that three wounded to one killed would be a reasonable estimate."

A return of casualties for the month is herewith inclosed, of which the following is a recapitulation:

	Officers.	Enlisted.	Men.
Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.
Utah Light Art., U. S. V. . . .	1	3	4
First Brigade—			
3d U. S. Art. . . .	1	4	33
1st Montana Inf., U. S. V. . . .	1	4	41
10th Penn. Inf., U. S. V. . . .	1	1	7
20th Kans. Inf., U. S. V. . . .	2	2	31
Total, First Brigade . . . .	3	8	112
Second Brigade—			
1st Colo. Inf., U. S. V. . . .	1	3	5
1st So. Dak. Inf., U. S. V. . . .	1	4	14
1st Neb. Inf., U. S. V. . . .	2	4	32
Total Second Brigade . . . .	3	11	51
Total Division . . . .	3	12	167

The enthusiasm and military spirit of the enlisted force and subordinate officers of the division during the operations of the month have been a constant source of inspiration and confidence. Hurried from one state of danger and exertion to another, these splendid men have responded in every instance with alacrity and that soldierly simplicity and directness of action which have always been the best characteristics of the profession.

The difficulties attending the execution of tactical operations on an extended line, such as that occupied by the division during the month, involve great presence of mind and endless exertion on the part of brigade and regimental Commanders. The decision and sustained vigor of these officers insured such unity and strength throughout the command that every obstacle was quickly overcome, and every prearranged scheme carried out precisely as planned.

The force and effect of command depend largely upon the assistance of staff officers who, to natural ability and experience, join the spirit of enterprise. In respect of these essential qualifications, the staff service at these headquarters has been greatly favored, and the highest appreciation of the zealous and intelligent work of these officers is cordially expressed.

At some appropriate time in the future recommendation will be submitted embracing the entire division, with a view to suitable special rewards for individual boldness in action and meritorious services throughout the campaign. Very respectfully,

ARTHUR MACARTHUR,  
Major General, U. S. Volunteers.

The War Department has received from Chief Commissary Brainard, at Manila, a copy of a despatch sent by Inspector Mallory of General MacArthur's division, regarding the food supply of the troops there when stationed at Malolos. Inspector Mallory says: "Subsistence Department is rendering ideal service. If you continue to keep here besides division commissary two commissaries, one available to make issues and the other sales and continue to furnish ground coffee when required, methods and conditions cannot be improved, I state this as the result of inspection."

#### PAY OF RETIRED NAVY OFFICERS.

There is no doubt great indignation among the officers at present on the retired list of the Navy because of the discrimination against them in the matter of pay under the operation of the Personnel bill. As it is a question of money, however, they are somewhat delicate about making their grievance public, though they think that aside from the pecuniary loss they are subject to humiliation in being discriminated against. In a letter one officer says:

"Your timely editorial in last week's Journal on 'Injustice to the Navy Retired List,' is most important and ought to receive from Congress immediate and radical consideration. During the pendency of the present bill in committee I wrote both to Senators and Representatives of the gross injustice which would be done to many worthy Navy officers 'then retired,' unless the provisions of that bill were extended to them as well as to those 'to be retired,' and from both Senator and Representative I received reply that my contention was both valid and proper and would be supported by them. The result, however, was adverse. As it is I am in receipt of \$2,100 retired pay, instead of nearly, or quite, double that sum, all because I retired six months too soon. During the Civil War I had three years of arduous service, participating in 37 engagements, under Meade, Grant and Sheridan, but thirty years in the Navy and three prior years' service in the Civil War counts for nothing, because I became 62 years old a few months too soon. The injustice of the thing is palpable. Surely it will be remedied. It must be remedied. It cannot be a punishable crime to have been born a year too soon; yet for this I suffer as a wrong-doer."

Another officer writes: "Last January I appealed to Senator Hale, through the Navy Department, for justice to old retired Navy officers in the Personnel bill, and received from the Honorable Secretary a nice letter, saying he would be happy to give my views consideration, but feared it was too late to make any change in the bill. The Senator did not write me one word. I told him, in my appeal, that the old retired officers and their predecessors made the Navy what it is, in spite of ignorant inland opposition; that we built and equipped the best ships afloat, and raised and transformed the personnel from brave old sea dogs and engine drivers to scientific officers and men, excelled by none. I informed him that officers retired in the prime of life, for wounds and disease incurred in the Civil War, with records endorsed by Admirals and commanding officers, not only lost promotion, but were actually degraded in rank by the 'Hoar decision' in 1869, while the officer to be now selected for retirement, to make a vacancy, will be promoted. As a youngster it was my fortune to know many old Navy Captains, who were eager to learn and promote improvements in steam, ordnance and naval construction. Bless their dear old hearts, they made us what we are, if they did make us trots."

#### THE GERMAN AND AMERICAN NAVIES.

Not the least happy incident growing out of the Samson and the Coglan episodes has been the comparison which has been forced upon the nations of the world between the navies of Germany and the United States. This comparison may have availed to give us a greater prestige in the eyes of naval men than our demonstrated superiority over the Spanish ships, for there was never in the latter case any chance for argument and the question of relative strength was not studied with the interest that has attached to the measuring of our naval strength with that of Germany. But for the little flurry between the nations traceable to the distant courtesies of the German Admiral at Manila last summer, probably no German paper would have felt impelled to the confession that was made the other day by a Berlin journal when it plaintively bewailed the fact that "Germany is not able to compete with the United States at sea." The editor did not make himself clear as to whether he meant the comparison for the ships actually in the water or for the fleets that the next few years will see afloat. Only a few years ago, less than half a decade, America was ranked among the little naval powers of the world. To-day it does not need patriotic exaggeration to be placed among the first. The New York "Tribune," in giving it third position only timidly, placing it after France seems to have overlooked the tremendous superiority that experience in fighting gives a navy. Nearly all the best ships of the United States have been engaged in battle and the few that have not had excellent practice in gunnery at real fortifications with a serious purpose behind the guns. It is not too much to say that only the overwhelming superiority of Great Britain in ships keeps the United States from taking the first place in naval strength. Not only have we a personnel that knows just how to act when the greatest modern guns roar but the men who handle the machinery know just what they can count upon when their engines and delicate apparatus are put to the test of real war. For the experience which has come to our officers and men both on deck and below, there is scarcely any doubt that France and Germany would gladly give more than one of their best ships. The genius that enabled Perry in rough improvised craft to defeat Great Britain on Lake Erie and that brought the inferior ships of the weak States out victorious in the war of 1812 will, with the knowledge that has come from the Spanish war, find itself equal to any task on the sea that a war now or in the near future may bring.

A complete reorganization of the academic course at the Naval Academy has been effected and will become operative at the beginning of the term next October. The abandonment of some departments and the merging of others to reduce the number of instructors causes serious apprehension in naval circles lest the high standing of the Naval Academy may not be maintained. By the new order the Department of Applied Mathematics becomes a part of the Department of Simple Mathematics and Department of Mechanics is merged with the Department of Steam Engineering. Seamanship and navigation are regarded, next to mathematics, as the most important branches of the curriculum, and have always since the earliest days of the school been maintained separated and distinct. They now become one. Drawing, another independent department, is placed under the Department of Steam Engineering. As the heads of departments are members of the Academic Board, the strength of the Board will be considerably reduced by this consolidation. The English and Foreign Languages Departments have not been affected by the order, but it is apprehended that these two may become one department.

Our Army and Naval forces at home stations will participate, at many points in the country, in the ceremonies of Memorial Day, on Tuesday of next week, and assist the veterans of the Civil War in paying honors to their dead comrades.

Lieut. Col. H. M. E. Brunker, late Assistant Adjutant General of the Lahore District, India, who is well known to military men in the British service by previous writings, has just issued, through William Clowes & Sons, London, a provisional edition of his "Notes on Organisation and Equipment," to take the place of the delayed second edition of this valuable work. The book is interleaved, which affords space for notes, etc. Excellent diagrams illustrating points made by the author accompany the most important chapters. The Volunteer branch of the service is well covered in the book.

Orders were issued by the Navy Department this week to place the cruiser Raleigh out of commission at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard, preparatory to undergoing extensive repairs and alterations. All of her officers have been ordered detached from duty, including Capt. J. B. Coghlan, her commanding officer, who is assigned to duty as Commandant of the Naval Station at Puget Sound, to take effect June 30, relieving Capt. J. G. Green, who is placed on waiting orders. Capt. Coghlan's assignment to this duty is accepted as an indication of his being entirely persona grata with the officials of the Navy Department, although it has been assumed by some persons that since the letter of reprimand was sent him he would be on detachment from the Raleigh ordered to minor shore duty.

A private of the 1st Nebraska Volunteer Infantry in a letter to a friend written before the death of Col. John M. Stotsenburg (Captain 6th U. S. Cav.) says: "In the papers by last mail I see that the people of Nebraska are 'after' Col. Stotsenburg. The sentiments of the men towards the Colonel have undergone a great change in the last few weeks, and there is hardly a man in the regiment but who would regret to see him removed from command of the regiment. He knows how to handle troops in a battle, and, what is more, he is always in front with the boys directing their movements. All the boys think a good deal of our Colonel now, and would not change for any Colonel in the Eighth Army Corps. We now see that all his drilling us was for our own good, and was in anticipation of, and preparing us for this very work which we have been doing the last four weeks."

During the incumbency of Joseph B. Doe, Jr., as Assistant Secretary of War, the depot system was abolished, and Columbus Barracks and David's Island ceased like Carlisle Barracks to be the focalizing points where recruits were congregated for preliminary instruction in the A. B. C.'s of a soldier's duty prior to assignment to regiments. Officers differed in opinion as to the wisdom of the abolition of recruiting depots. Maj. Thomas H. Barry and Capt. Francis Michler were proponents, respectively, of the infantry and cavalry arm of the service advocating the abandonment of the depot system. Without attempting to make a resume of the arguments pro and con, the then Secretary of War ordered the breaking up of recruiting depots. It seems to us that this was a mistake and that we should return to the system of gathering recruits in depots where they can obtain some instruction before joining their regiments. The matter is important and we should be glad to have an expression of opinion concerning it.

Capt. James Cooper Ayres, U. S. A., tells us in the "Century" for June, the story of his adventures "After Big Game with Packs," Jay Hambridge furnishing the pictures. Capt. Ayres tells some good stories of hunting experiences and in the introduction to his article he describes the Army system of training pack mules. There is, or was, a school of instruction for them near Cheyenne, Wyo., and hunting with them is used as a sort of post-graduate course. Ninety-three mules were kept there and eight ordinary packers, with Mr. Thomas Moore, as chief packer. Mr. Moore died about two years ago, but some of his pupils performed splendid service on the road from Daiquiri to Santiago last summer. Mr. Moore once packed a millstone weighing 1,150 pounds upon two mules and carried it up hill and down dale. Another interesting article in this number of the "Century" is a continuation of the extracts from Gen. W. T. Sherman's diary of his European tour in 1872. It is entitled "Sherman on Franco-Prussian Battlefields," and has some valuable comments upon the operations by French and German forces in various battles. Also portraits of Von Moltke and Bazaine, who looks very unmilitary in his civilian dress. Incidentally, Gen. Sherman shows the importance of using woods for cover. "Soldiers will attack boldly an enemy seen," he says, "whose numbers can be estimated and whose confusion can be seen; but when an enemy occupies a wood which conceals its numbers, etc., the attacking force is always timid and officers and men imagine the worst. The trunks and limbs catch many balls, and even the twigs and leaves gradually stop them." The story of Alexander in this number by Prof. Wheeler is devoted to his mightiest battle, Gangamela, or Arbel, followed by the conquest of the Persian empire and the death of Darius.

Altogether worthy of the prominence of the author and of the part his command played in the war is the text of "The Rough Riders," Governor Theodore Roosevelt's history of his famous Volunteer regiment. The type is large and the paper thick and rough, characteristics that fit in well with our ideas of the qualities of that organization. We might never have forgiven the Governor had he told of the achievements of the big-hearted rough and ready men under him in delicate type and paper, under dainty covers. The book is a collection of articles contributed to "Scribner's Magazine," and is published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. We had occasion at the time of their first appearance to speak of the clearness and ease of the narrative and the modest tone, which is all the more praiseworthy coming from one who has been so much in the field of politics and therefore likely to possess a weakness for self-exploitation. Some of the anecdotes are rich in revelations of American character; especially the one that tells of the visit of a Russian prince to the Rough Riders' camp during the truce before Santiago, who was introduced to one of the Regular Army officers, "a capital fighter and excellent fellow," who hailed the Russian with frank kindness and took him off to show him around the trenches, chatting volubly and calling him "Prince" with easy familiarity, and finally saying emphatically: "You see, Prince, the great result of this war is that it has united the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon people; and now that they are together they can whip the world," evidently oblivious to the well-known antipathy of the Russian bear for the British lion. The volume is the story of the unique experiences of a unique regiment, and one which was so typically American that its story appeals strongly to the sympathies of the adventurous element in our cosmopolitan population.

## A WORK ON MODERN TACTICS.

In 1881 Fritz Hoenig published the first edition of his work entitled "Two Brigades." It was a study of modern war based upon a critical examination of the experiences in war of two brigades of the German Army—the 28th Infantry brigade at Koniggratz, and the 38th Infantry brigade at Vionville Aug. 16, 1870. Subsequent editions were published until now the volume has reached a fourth edition. This has been translated into English and published in a handsome volume at the price of five dollars by Longmans, Green & Co., London, New York and Bombay.\* To the original edition, in German, have been added some deductions based upon experiences with modern small fire arms and the use of smokeless powder, so that the work, as it now is, furnishes one of the most valuable treatises upon modern war, and it should be in the hands of every officer and student of war who wishes to keep himself au courant with his profession.

In the first part of the work are considered the attacks on the 28th Infantry Brigade in the farmyard of Bor, in the artificially strengthened wood of Britz adjoining it, in the battle of Koniggratz, July 3, 1866, and the attack on the 38th Infantry Brigade on the heights of Bruville at Vionville Aug. 16, 1870; also the tactics of Mars la Tour, Aug. 16, 1870. From these studies are drawn valuable conclusions as to the proper management of troops on the field of modern battle. There are still further deductions in the second part, which is devoted to psychology and tactics.

In the third part we have the tactical conclusions deduced from experiments with small bore rifles and smokeless powder. The subjects treated of in this part are tactical tendencies, the results of experiments in surgery and ballistics, the extent of battle space now required, unity in method, defence, reconnaissances, preparation by the artillery, developments, frontal fighting, local and wood fights and night attacks. The general conclusions of the author as to the three arms are that, under present conditions, well-trained and well-directed artillery has now become "par excellence, and under all circumstances" the arm for action at a distance, and that infantry and artillery combined in action will bring the issue of battle to a much more prompt decision than heretofore. The artillery must in peace learn to shoot well at long ranges, and must be trained in a mass fire which is controllable, so, as a general consequence of the introduction of smokeless powder, the infantry and artillery are made tactically more than ever dependent on one another. As to the third arm the author says: "The cavalry has not become less valuable through the smokeless powder; rather, the manifestation of its value has been shifted to other times, and also to other forms. Should it understand how to make full use of these times it may prodigiously enhance the magnitude of victory, but no longer can it decide battles."

The author of this translation has not always grappled successfully with the difficulties of the original, and his work suggests a comparison with the translation of the same work made in 1898 by Capt. Carl Reichmann, 17th Infantry, for the Hudson Kimberly & Co.'s International Military series. We confess that we are obliged to guess at his meaning when he talks of the "theory of hollows," the "swarm line," the "task combat" and the "task methods," and there are too many infelicitous sentences, of which the following is one of the choicest specimens: "For the quantities scientifically offer in peace important points for reasonable further construction in all that which concerns the unfix side of tactics." Still the meaning of the German author can be found by diligent search, and it will well repay the discovery. It is unfortunate, however, that the publishers could not have committed the translation before its appearance to some master of English expression.

\*Inquiries Concerning the Tactics of the Future, by Fritz Hoenig, with one sketch in the text and three sketch-maps. Translated by Capt. H. M. Bower, 3d Battalion, The York and Lancaster Regt. With two additional maps. London, New York and Bombay: Longmans, Green & Co.

## HOME COMING OF VOLUNTEER TROOPS.

The War Department has nearly completed arrangements for the home coming of the Volunteer troops now in the Philippines. It is proposed to give them every comfort possible both on the voyage from Manila and after their arrival in this country.

Reports from Gen. Otis indicate that there will be nearly 2,500 sick to leave the islands. It is very probable that many of these men will be convalescent before arrival at San Francisco. As far as possible the hospital ships will be used to bring home the more seriously ill and badly wounded. The Relief is now at Manila and fully prepared to bring home about 250 patients, and the Missouri, now fitting out at New York, will go to Manila as soon as she is ready. Nearly all the troops will be brought to San Francisco, and directions have been sent to Gen. Shafter at that place to prepare for their reception, as shown by the following order:

"Secretary of War directs that you establish a model camp at the Presidio to accommodate about 4,000 volunteers from Manila pending their muster out. Make ample provision for water supply and sanitary features to the end that the camp may be comfortable and healthful; bed sacks to be furnished if you think advisable. Returning troops will leave their tents at Manila, but will bring field rations and cooking outfit. Depot Quartermaster will furnish necessary tents."

It has not yet been determined whether the troops shall all be mustered out at San Francisco. It will, however, be left to them to decide. The War Department has received a number of requests from Governors of States asking that the regiments be sent to their places of muster to be discharged, but it is not certain that this will be done. General Otis has been asked to ascertain the wishes of the men and this will be done. It is considered to the advantage of the men to be mustered out at point of arrival, as each soldier will be entitled to the amount of their transportation from that place to their homes. At least two of the regiments will not go to San Francisco. It is proposed to send the Oregon Volunteers to Vancouver Barracks and the Washington regiment to Seattle, Wash. The Quartermaster's Department has provided tentage and clothing for troops going to those places and every comfort will be given them.

At San Francisco there is now under construction at the Presidio a general hospital which will accommodate about 500 patients, and Surg. Gen. Sternberg has assigned Lieut. Col. Girard, who is Chief Surgeon of the 2d Army Corps, to take entire charge of it and put everything in readiness for the sick soldiers from Manila. Dr. McGee, Superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps, has twenty-one nurses on hand for service in the new hospital as soon as needed, and nearly one hundred more nurses on a reserve list to be sent there should occasion arise.

The Commissary Department will provide delicacies for use on the transports and in the camp at San Francisco. Every sick man will be allowed 40 cents per day, which

can be expended by the surgeons in anything that might be desired, and surgeons will not be limited in the stock to be drawn upon. Special care will be taken to provide the best of food on board at Manila, and orders have been issued that there shall be sufficient of every kind authorized. All the transports are provided with special accommodation for the sick with more than the usual number of surgeons on board.

## ENGLAND'S SYMPATHY WITH AMERICA.

Rear Adm. Sampson made an address at the dinner of the British School and Universities Club in New York May 24, at which the "Sun" reports he spoke in part as follows:

"The proverb, 'Blood is thicker than water,' appeals to every man of us here, and is itself an outcome of the good fellowship which has existed between our naval service for so many years. This year's experience has made us realize its truth, and we of England and we of America feel as we would not have felt perhaps twelve months ago, that we were together about this board as members of one great and world-wide family, with interests and sympathies in common. Of this I have had practical proof, many times repeated during these last months, when the ships of England and America have met in Southern waters, and the fact has made me glad, for its promise to continue through all time. Each nation has its work to do. Sometimes it will be done side by side, oftener far apart. Yet with pride in our prowess and our integrity, I trust our sense of brotherhood will grow steadily stronger.

"I think I can express here the general regret that all of us must feel for the illness which prevented Adm. Dewey from attending a banquet similar to this at Hong Kong, where I am sure a reception would have been given him which would have accorded with the warmest wishes of the American people, a reception as cordial and hearty as that which he so well deserves, and which he will receive from our own hands on his return here.

"But does sea power or any other power promote a fraternal bond? I think not. Sea power suggests a fight, the exercise of destructive force. It is naturally in order to question whether exercise of power of any kind promotes brotherly love. It may be for the well-being of the naughty small boy to be whipped by his larger brother. It may be for the good of the bullying senior to get a drubbing at the hands of his little but valiant junior; but it is not brotherly love that is built upon this fight, though I do not deny that brotherly love may result from the better state of mind engendered thereby. The boys become men, their points of view alter with their growth. Respect and faith once established, they can afford to forget small differences of earlier days; their mutual good depends upon their being on the best of terms. And I believe the day is fast coming when England and America—no longer boys, but grown-up men—shall lead the voice of peace of grown up experience, to the opinion now being represented by the Peace Conference at The Hague. Not fighting, but peace among nations is to bring the world on fastest toward the millennium of prosperity and true living which we all long for.

"That we are far from that happy state we all know. An agreement among all nations for total disarmament cannot come till we have climbed much nearer than we are now to the stars. (Hear! Hear!) Arbitration is a height which we have first to reach. But concerning what our goal is, I have no manner of doubt. The warm feeling which we mutually rejoice in to-day has many causes, too many and too subtle to be here discussed. But underlying them all, and making them all fruitful, has been the wise and uninterrupted policy of the Government of Her Majesty, your Queen, whose birthday we are here to celebrate. Heaven has granted her long years to see the outcome of such a policy. We sometimes feel that the one flaw of our different policy in America is its ebb and flow, which seem not to bear us forward upon a mighty river of progress, but to float us upon ocean waves whose rise and fall leave us where they found us. If I believed this to be quite true, I could not say so and be loyally an American. I do not believe it; but there is enough truth in it all to make me feel that we Americans may wisely learn of our mother country many important lessons. May she live long and prosper, and may we never prove ourselves her unworthy children."

John Barrett, former Minister to Siam, who has just returned from the Orient, at the same dinner said: "I was on the ground and saw what was done and how dependent we were on British friendliness, and I shall use no terms stronger than I repeatedly heard Adm. Dewey use in discussing the situation. These British officials may have been prompted by policy. I will not say they were not, but if it was policy and not sympathy that impelled them, they are past masters in the art of dissembling. Whether policy or not, it was most fortunate for the happiness and well-being of the Navy that conditions were not reversed. Had an unfriendly power been in control of Hong Kong, our long stay in Manila would have been one of great discomfort and possible serious embarrassment. If any one is skeptical of my statements, let him seek confirmation from any naval officer who was in the Asiatic station from April to August, 1898, or during the war."

John Barrett, who was the United States Minister to Siam during President Cleveland's second administration and until last May, and who has since spent most of his time with the American Army in the Philippines, arrived in New York recently on the steamship St. Paul. In an interview he declared that the United States must maintain the position she now holds in the Philippines or she will become a fifth-rate power in Pacific waters. He said the opposition to expansion in this country has done much to encourage the Filipinos. "If the United States will but maintain her present position in control of the Philippines," said Mr. Barrett, "she will be considered the greatest power in the world by the Oriental countries. The country will gain a population of 5,000,000, with a commerce of \$1,000,000,000 annually as a result of its occupancy of the Philippines and Hawaii." Asked what effect the anti-expansion talk in this country had had in the Philippines, Mr. Barrett said: "The harm is not in any disheartening influence it may have on our soldiers, but in urging the Filipinos to prolong the conflict in the hope of a development of a sentiment here which will force us to withdraw our Army. That hope is the mainspring of the Aguinaldo movement. Our soldiers, including the Volunteer regiments, are anxious to come home, but only on the understanding that their leaving does not weaken our position. I spent considerable time with the Army, talking with the officers and men, and I did not meet a single man in the rank and file, or a single officer, who was in favor of abandoning the campaign or withdrawing from the country." They may not favor expansion," Mr. Barrett said, "but they consider that it would be weakness to withdraw after the campaign has been begun."

## LATEST FROM MANILA.

General Gregorio del Pilar, commander of the insurgent forces in front of Gen. Lawton's division; Lieut. Col. Alberto Barreto, Judge Advocate; Maj. Zealcita, of Aguinaldo's staff, and Senor Gonzaga, a former member of the Filipino Cabinet, constituted the commission appointed to co-operate with Senors Florentino Torres, Pablo Campo, and Teodore Yanco, citizens of Manila, for the purpose of negotiating terms of peace with the American Commissioners. The party reached Manila from Malolos May 20.

Gen. Otis declined to recognize the rebels to the extent of agreeing to an armistice, but he notified the American commanders to refrain temporarily from aggressive action. This would defeat any subterfuges to gain time, which would not be the case if the general agreed to an armistice. It is possible that if peace is arranged with Aguinaldo, Gens. Luna and Pio del Pilar and their followers will continue a guerrilla warfare. A guarantee against this will be demanded by Gen. Otis.

Prof. Schurman, head of the United States Philippine Commission, submitted the following written propositions to the Filipinos: "A Governor General to be appointed by the President, a Cabinet to be appointed by the Governor General, all the Judges to be appointed by the President, the heads of departments and judges to be either Americans or Filipinos, or both, and also a general Advisory Council, its members to be chosen by the people by a form of suffrage to be hereafter carefully determined upon."

The Filipinos have made no definite proposition, except for a cessation of hostilities until they can present the question of peace to the people.

Press despatches intimate that some difference arose between the military authorities and the Peace Commission as to the conferences with the Filipino envoys, who appeared to consider themselves the petted protégés of the commissioners. The emissaries had on blue coats, scarlet trousers, and gold lace and drove about the city, revelling in the attention bestowed on them. They were the centres of continual levees at Filipino houses. Military sentiment disapproves of the Filipinos being idolized by the civilian element and the Army officers believe that if the Americans intend to remain in the Philippine Islands, it will be cheaper in the long run to whip the insurgents so thoroughly that they will be glad of the opportunity to surrender. Prof. Schurman, speaking of the commission's policy, said: "I believe force was necessary, because they thought us weaklings and cowards. But I believe also that conciliation should accompany force. My endeavor has been ever since I came here to exercise conciliation."

Military operations in so far as general movements are concerned, have been practically at a standstill. The work mapped out for the interval before the rainy season has been substantially finished. San Isidro appears to mark the northernmost limit of the campaign. San Miguel is far south of San Isidro, as also is San Fernando, where Gen. MacArthur's division has been lying. The rebels have been found west of San Fernando and at Santa Anita a skirmish took place. The topographical difficulties which we have always pointed out would seriously handicap any attempt to get in their rear, have caused the failure of the plan to have Gen. Lawton cut off the rebels' line of retreat. On reaching San Isidro, instead of being in the rear of the insurgent force formerly at San Fernando, as he had expected, Gen. Lawton found that the insurgents had backed out of danger and could not be surrounded. He came down the Rio Grande from San Isidro, joining Maj. Kobbe at Arayat. Gen. MacArthur's stay at San Fernando did not avail to lure Aguinaldo far enough south to enable Lawton to get behind him. Gen. Otis's despatches say the Army will occupy the cities south and west, but give no hint of further northern movements.

Maj. Kobbe's expedition to open communication with Gen. Lawton occupied Arayat, about seven miles beyond Candaba, on the Rio Grande, following the course of the stream. No insurgents were found there, and the Pampangas along the river are friendly. Maj. Kobbe took Santa Ana, about six miles northeast of San Fernando, on the road to San Isidro, on May 19.

Gens. MacArthur and Funston, with the Kansas and Montana regiments and the Utah Battery, dispersed 800 insurgents who were entrenched on the railroad beyond San Fernando, near Santa Anita, May 23. The Montana regiment flanked the trenches on the left and the Kansas regiment attacked the enemy's right flank. Gen. Funston leading the charge at the double quick. The insurgent loss was heavy, many prisoners were captured, and it is reported that twenty Americans were wounded.

Two companies of the 3d Infantry and two companies of the 22d Inf., of Gen. Lawton's rear guard, which were returning from San Miguel to Balinag, May 23, escorting a signal party which was picking up wire laid with Gen. Lawton's expedition, found that the insurgents had reoccupied the country, and hard fighting followed from daylight until the Americans camped at night. The troops completed their work, although harassed by the enemy. One American was killed and fourteen were wounded. The troops captured twenty prisoners and thirty rifles.

Maj. Bell, with two companies of the 4th Cavalry, while reconnoitring in the direction of Santa Anita, found a hundred Filipinos there, and was driving them away when large reinforcements of rebels arrived and he was obliged to withdraw with four men wounded. Twenty insurgents were killed and forty were wounded in the fight. A raft loaded with soldiers of the 14th Regiment was sunk at the Pasig ferry. Five men were drowned.

The Nebraska Regiment marched from San Fernando to Calumpit this week, for a 30 days' rest. The regiment numbers about 300 weather-beaten veterans. Two of the companies are mere squads, and their battered canteens and shiny clothes show unmistakable marks of rough campaigning. But the soldiers were happy. Several of them dropped by the way from the heat, but when they boarded the special train at Calumpit, bound for Manila, they yelled like schoolboys, and the other troops cheered heartily.

Gen. Lawton, with most of his troops, has arrived at Malolos. His remarkable expedition marched 120 miles in twenty days, had twenty-two fights, captured twenty-eight towns, destroyed 300,000 bushels of rice and only lost six men killed and thirty-one wounded. On the other hand, Gen. Lawton estimates that his troops killed 400 insurgents and wounded double that number. The Oregon and Minnesota regiments have returned to Manila for a rest.

Negotiations for the release of the Spanish prisoners in the Philippines have failed through the obstinacy of the Filipinos, and Spain has now decided to await the complete pacification of the islands through the might of American arms.

Gen. Loyd Wheaton having been relieved of his command in the 2d Division for a special assignment, Gen. Funston has been assigned to his brigade. A board consisting of Lieut. Col. I. W. French, of the 23d Inf., and Maj. H. C. Cabell and Capt. Benjamin H. Randolph, of the 3d Art., has been appointed to proceed to Batavia for

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the purpose of investigating the European methods of providing for the health of the troops there, and to report on the subject for the benefit of the Americans in the Philippines.

The transport Warren arrived at Manila at the close of last week. It sailed from San Francisco April 20, with headquarters, B, D, E, F, G, H, L, and M, 6th Artillery and detachment recruits; total 25 officers and 1,205 enlisted men, under command of Gen. E. B. Williston.

Admiral Dewey's last concern before leaving Manila was for the safety of the crew of the Yorktown's launch held captive by the Filipinos. He initiated steps that are expected to result very soon in the release of these captives. At Admiral Dewey's request, Gen. Otis has succeeded in making arrangements with the insurgent leaders whereby he is enabled to supply the American prisoners with necessary food and clothing. Stories reach Manila that the captives are brutally treated, but do not come from credible sources.

The 23d Infantry has peacefully occupied Jolo, where they relieved the Spanish garrison which has arrived at Manila.

The Oregon Volunteer troops on the north line returned to Manila May 25. The other Volunteers are gradually being withdrawn leaving three regiments of Regular troops, probably the 3d, 17th and 22d Infantry, to guard the north from Balinao to San Fernando.

The Filipino Commissioners returned to the insurgent headquarters to report the result of their mission to Aguinaldo, May 25.

## THE ARTILLERY AT SANTIAGO.

Through the favor of Capt. C. D. Parkhurst, Captain 2d U. S. Art., commanding Light Battery F, the author of "The Artillery at Santiago," prepared for the Journal of the Artillery Association, we are enabled to give from advanced sheets the chief points of his defense of the artillery's work in Gen. Shafter's Army. The article is the outgrowth of Capt. Parkhurst's righteous indignation at the almost malevolent and always ignorant criticism leveled at the men behind the big guns in Cuba. The attempts to discredit the excellent work of the artillery have been so systematic that there seemed danger of history being warped by them, but the publication of such emphatic explanations and reports as Capt. Parkhurst has put forth are certain to bring justice, though it be tardy, to the artillery service. Reports of subordinate officers form part of the article.

Beginning with the very departure of the batteries for Cuba, Capt. Parkhurst says that, owing to the non-arrival of the necessary men and horses "the batteries accompanying the expedition were on departure forced to go as four-gun batteries with six-horse teams." "All available space," he adds, "was consumed by the sixteen guns that were sent, and no room appeared to be available upon any transport to have taken twenty-four guns, and their necessary horses."

The difficulty of breaking in the new horses and men as well is thus referred to: "As fast as received the new horses were broken in as best they could be to their new teams were as rapidly as possible taught their new duties; while the old drivers, heretofore taught and accustomed, and the new drivers necessary for the six-horse teams, had to be taught the difference between that kind of driving, and that involved in handling six horses. And, as always happens on the receipt of new horses, the majority of them came down sick with distemper, so as to be unfit for work in many cases."

As to space on the transports, the Captain says: "When it came time to load up it was found that the limitations of the transports were such that the battalion, as an organization, could not be accommodated upon any one ship, nor could all of the property and equipment of two of the batteries be taken even upon one ship."

Coming down to the arrival off Santiago, Capt. Parkhurst states: "The opportunity for unloading was not given until the 23d and 24th, when the transports moved in closely enough, and the horses were thrown overboard and towed ashore. After the horses were ashore, and men had been landed to look out and care for them there was a conflict of orders as to where the guns were to be unloaded." After referring to the unexplained disappearance of the transport Iroquois with guns and equipments, and her belated arrival and debarking of her artillery load, the writer proceeds: "On the 26th of June the ammunition was unloaded, and batteries A and F straightened out their equipment, loaded and hitched up, and pulled out for Siboney; on the 27th they, with Best's battery, arrived at Seville, and on the 28th Capron's battery also came up, completing the battalion, all present at the front. The march from Daiquiri to Seville was anything but a picnic. The batteries were loaded down with their full complement of ammunition, three days' rations, and with all the hay and grain that could be loaded upon the ammunition chests. The roads were simply vile; narrow, uneven, with sharp turns and pitches, full of rocks and chuck holes and, last but not least, full of men. It was now that the bad effect of green horses and green drivers began to be felt, to say nothing of the leg weary condition of all of the stock from its confinement upon shipboard, to overcome which there had not as yet been sufficient time of rest. Understand that the artillery was not complaining, nor does it complain. It knows as well as any one the task it had to do, and entered upon its accomplishment cheerfully and zealously; yet at the same time every one connected therewith knew the difficulties, and appreciated the limitations within which certain work could be done, and at the same time save the stock the utmost possible."

Some of the difficulties of that march were these: Each and every gunner had to march, and, besides this, they had to tug and strain, use pick and shovel or other tools, fixing chuck holes in the road, and helping stalled teams, etc., working as well as marching, to get everything through as soon as possible." The horses, too, had troubles of their own, as witness this: "One pair of awkward green horses in a team of six would often balk and render useless all the energy and effort of the other trained four; often the green horses had to be taken out and their places supplied by some of the old horses from other teams before the carriage or caisson could be budged from the chuck hole, or be pulled up a steep incline. Horseshoes had not been as plenty as huckleberries either, and, when we went aboard ship, many of the horses were not fully shod, and they had made the march from Daiquiri partly barefoot. These horses, together with those that had cast shoes, had to be fully shod in camp at Seville, and certain it is that the artificers had but little rest, no matter what the other may have had. And it seemed, too, that every one that came along thought he could have his

horse shod as a matter of course for the simple asking, or, in some cases, the impudent demand that was made for such accommodation."

The Captain refers with ironical bitterness to the prevailing opinion among outsiders that the light battery was a traveling blacksmith shop where any officer's horse ought to be shod.

"Those who, as onlookers," says Capt. Parkhurst, "see light artillery in garrison, dashing about with empty ammunition chests, and hence no load for the teams to speak of; with gunners upon the boxes during rapid drill, and with all the dash and vim of rapid work, naturally and unconsciously form an idea and a picture of what it should do in war, as far from the actual reality as well can be, particularly where the country is anything like that around Santiago; and when the reality is seen, the heavy drag of heavy loads upon miserable roads, the straggling gunners on foot, each loaded down with his own impedimenta, everything soggy, wet, muddy and bedraggled, the natural disappointment cannot but have its effect, and react against the artillery itself, and cause it to be called useless and inefficient. And yet, though the dash and vim may not be apparent, the 'get there' is there all the same, and the same bedraggled and disreputable looking outfit is just as ready to go in and fight as ever, though sadly shorn of the 'pomp and circumstance of war.'"

The author calls attention to the fact that "each battery had four guns and four caissons. A full battery on a war footing calls for six guns and nine caissons. Hence the ammunition supply was away short of intention and requirements."

In discussing the attack on Caney Capt. Parkhurst says: "We well know it is not for us to criticize; but, with the proverbial 'hind sight' as an aid to our ideas, may it not be questioned whether these two batteries (Best's and Parkhurst's) should not have been sent on as keen a 'jump' as the condition of the roads would permit to the assistance of the attack upon Caney? Here, as events proved, was the heavy fighting of the day. Here, from 6:15 a. m. till 4:30 p. m. a battle was raging, supported only by one little battery of four guns. Here was a stone fort, a stone church, blockhouses and innumerable trenches, some of them cut in the solid rock. Here was the most stubborn resistance of our enemy, and the most intrepid gallantry of our forces, storming and carrying this village in spite of all opposition, and in spite of utterly inadequate artillery support. But can the artillery be held responsible for this? Could it pick and choose and formulate its own orders? Was there artillery enough to go around? Here we see the effect of the limited supply of guns. Time was an element of the greatest importance in the sailing of the expedition. It had to go, weak as it was in artillery, without any chance to add to its strength, in order to 'get there' and do something at once."

"Much as some of the light artillery might like to try to come up to the shining ideal of some of our infantry friends, and go in with a rush and dash," says the Captain, "and indulge in a slam bang, hip hurrah, roar and rattle of a bombardment, it is seen that it is simply impossible from the limitation of the ammunition supply to say nothing of the necessity for fire control and discipline to observe the effect of the fire, and, by such observation, to correct for range and thereby make the fire effective. If a noise only is wanted, blank cartridges would seem to be all that are required, much to the lightening of our loads, for blank cartridges would be as noisy, and produce as much effect, as rapid, careless, poorly aimed, and unobserved fire of the best of projectiles, fired from the best of guns. We are here again confronted with the difference between the ideal and the actual, between romance and reality, and the light artillery has unjustly suffered from the contrast."

As to slowness of fire, the writer observes: "Another element which contributes to the slowness of fire under certain conditions is the presence of the smoke of the guns firing black powder. If a strong wind is blowing in the right direction the effect of the smoke hiding the objective is but slight; but with no wind, and a heavy atmosphere, the pall of smoke often shuts out the objective for minutes at a time, and prevents proper observation and aiming to make corrections in picking up and maintaining the range and effective fire. We had to use black powder in our field guns, not because we wanted to, not because the desirability for smokeless powder was not fully understood and appreciated by those having the matter in charge, but because, as in many other matters, this war came upon us with experiments yet in progress and yet uncompleted and undetermined, with matters in a state of transition, and not fully crystallized into certain and sure system based upon a certain and sure smokeless powder."

After describing the firing of eight shots at the San Juan block house, the Captain asks: "Who can say that the eight shots fired were not fired just at that peculiar crisis in an engagement that needs but little either one way or the other to determine a victory, or cause a defeat? It is claimed at least that the artillery did all that it was allowed to do, even though not all that it would like to have done, and, even though the field artillery played no great part in the battle, it was because it, as well as others, had to obey orders, and was not permitted to do more than had been set forth."

Then he adds: "All the fire except that of the artillery was being thrown up hill, and none of it enfiladed or had the same plunging fire upon either trenches or blockhouse that this shell fire of the artillery did have; it must be conceded that such fire up hill could not and did not search out the enemy behind his cover, and could only do him injury when his head was up above the surface of the ground. In other words, all this fire except that of the artillery would tend to make him hug his trenches, and not to get up and run, and thereby expose himself to the fire, from which the trenches gave him shelter."

Capt. Parkhurst claims therefore that, in spite of the fact that but eight shots were fired at that time, these eight shots were deadly, that they did strike not only near but in the San Juan block house, and that they were a great determining factor in the flight of the Spaniards.

The Captain insists that the engagement of our infantry with the Spaniards from their second line of trenches could have been assisted from El Poso hill fully as well as if not better than from any position on the infantry line on San Juan hill. "The range to the San Juan block house," he says, "was known to a certainty, and throwing either shell or shrapnel, with a range from 300 to 500 yards greater would have been as safe to our infantry as absolute inaction on our part. But there was no one to give orders, or to see what could be done, hence nothing of this nature was attempted. On Kettle Hill both batteries were forced to keep out of action from the nature of the position. Immediately in our front, and but about 600 yards away, was the infantry upon the San Juan hill, carrying on an intermittent engagement with the enemy, who appeared to be making an effort to recapture the hill. As San Juan Hill was higher than our position, and the distance so short, no fire could be maintained by our guns without great danger to our own troops; there was nothing known as to how far away the enemy might be, hence no possible knowledge as to the range required, and our guns have too flat a trajectory for any curved fire at any such short ranges as would probably have been called for. Hence all that could be done was to wait, in inaction, to support any possible re-

treat by our own line, and help repulse any attack by the enemy, should he gain the top of San Juan Hill."

The bombardment of Santiago furnishes a text for these remarks: "As the guns had been put in position to bombard Santiago at daylight in the morning their position, back from the crest of the hill, though just what was wanted, and favorable for this bombardment was such that they could not sweep the ground in their front. It is doubtful therefore if our fire proved anyways effective against the enemy. We made noise and smoke enough, and the latter was a good target for the concentration of all of the Spanish fire. At the same time this pall of smoke prevented our either seeing or being seen individually at least, and to this fact may perhaps be attributed the very small losses sustained. Parkhurst's battery alone fired over 80 rounds, as was shown by the count of ammunition called for to fill the limber chests after arriving at the El Poso Hill; how many the other batteries fired is unknown, and the reports of their captains fail to tell. They were ordered withdrawn, and executed the order, quietly and orderly, but by hand down the hill, to thus save horses. In moving to hand a gun or a limber broke loose from its gun crew and ran away down hill; and that was all the excuse there ever was for the fairy tale about 'more haste than dignity,' or 'precipitate and disorderly flight.'

"That this withdrawal was a mistake no one will attempt to deny that knows anything about the circumstances. Why it was done is unknown; that the batteries were not suffering badly the casualties fully substantiate; that they could have 'lived' there were they in beyond all question; whether they were doing any good, and whether the risk was well worth taking of keeping them there, is another question, and one the writer will not attempt to decide.

"If he may be allowed to express an opinion the mistake was in the original order sending the three batteries up to the advanced line before it was known whether Lawton's division could accomplish its task or not. The bombardment of Santiago could really have been done as well from El Poso hill as from San Juan Hill, as a beginning, or as a demonstration, which this was evidently intended to be."

Touching upon a point of vital importance in battle Capt. Parkhurst says: "It is desired to make the protest now, and to make it emphatically against the unreasonable and unreasonable demand upon the part of the infantry and cavalry that the field artillery shall not, shall never, fire over them. If such a demand and proposition is to be allowed to stand unchallenged, and to become a part of the tactics of the battlefield, then a future disaster may result. The imperative demands of the battlefield are but poor respectors of 'nerves,' and exigencies and emergencies have arisen, and will constantly arise to make it imperative to use the field artillery in this manner."

The writer concludes with this dispassionate observation: "In conclusion it must be confessed that the temptation is strong to animadverst upon the spirit as well as the fact of the unwarranted and unjust, not to say absolutely false criticism and statements that have appeared concerning the light artillery at Santiago. But such animadversion could not be otherwise than personal, and would not lend any dignity to the conclusion drawn, or attempted to be drawn, from the above narrative based upon observation and official reports. These official reports now first appear before the public; none of them were 'runshod into print' to appear before the public even before they reached the office of the Adjutant General, and hence now for the first time the artillery at Santiago appears before the public from an artillery standpoint. The artillery are no 'heroes,' but simply 'plain regulars,' to whom 'slaving to the galleries' is beneath contempt. It is but simple justice that is asked firmly believing the justice of its cause and its vindication: it is to assist such investigation that this article, and the papers here appended, are respectfully submitted."

The work on the compiling and printing for distribution of the War Investigating Commission's complete report, which has been going on for several months under the direction of Maj. Mills, was suddenly suspended Wednesday by direction of Assistant Secretary of War Melville John. The report, consisting of eight large volumes, is nearly ready for distribution, but about \$25,000 is needed to pay a deficiency for the printing and completion of the work. When Maj. Mills made requisition for this sum he was ordered to close up the work and discharge all employees of the Commission, including the Secretary. Gen. Dodge, president of the Commission, has been written to about the matter.

## PERSONALS.

Gen. J. M. Wilson, C. E., was at Seattle, Wash., May 24, inspecting the fortifications under construction on Puget Sound.

Lieut. G. N. Bomford, 5th U. S. Inf., is expected in New York in a few days from Cuba to spend a few weeks on leave for the benefit of his health.

Mrs. J. C. Watson, wife of Rear Admiral Watson, U. S. N., and family left Mare Island, May 19, for Oakland, Cal., which will be their home.

An attempt by some hot-headed members of the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, to inject a criticism of Secretary Alger into some resolutions at its meeting this week in New York was promptly quelled by an overwhelming majority, who refused to allow the society to lend itself to partisan purposes.

Maj. John J. Brereton, Chief Quartermaster, U. S. V. (Captain 24th U. S. Infantry), having tendered his resignation, was honorably discharged from the Volunteer Army to date from the 20th inst. Maj. Brereton, who recently returned to the United States from Cuba, is visiting his brother, Lieut. P. H. Brereton, R. C. S., in Washington, D. C.

Gen. Anderson, commanding the Department of the Lakes, and other old Army friends of Maj. Charles M. Rockefellar, of the 9th Inf., who disappeared mysteriously more than a month ago near Calocan, have received private reports which lead them to believe that his body now lies at the bottom of one of the wells, which pierce the earth every few hundred yards in the outskirts of Manila. When last seen Maj. Rockefellar was making a midnight inspection of his battalion, and was going the rounds without an escort—a custom he had followed in all the years of his Indian fighting. Morning found his quarters vacant.

Changes among Navy officers ordered this week include the following: Capt. W. W. Mead is ordered to Mare Island Navy Yard, as Captain of the yard. He will relieve Capt. C. S. Cotton, who is ordered to command the Independence at Mare Island, Cal. Comdr. J. J. Hunker is detached from command of the Annapolis and ordered home on waiting orders. Capt. J. G. Green is detached from command of the Puget Sound Naval Station, June 30. Comdr. W. L. Field is detached from the Mare Island Navy Yard and assigned to duty as inspector in charge of the 13th Lighthouse District, with headquarters at Portland, Ore. He will relieve Capt. G. C. Reiter, who is ordered home and placed on waiting orders.

Mrs. W. K. Jones, wife of Capt. Jones, 10th U. S. Inf., is at Glen Ridge, N. J.

Col. C. P. Pearson, U. S. A., is at The Nottingham, Boston, Mass.

Capt. Joseph Kay, U. S. V., has left Metuchen, N. J., for Savannah, Ga.

Lieut. R. H. Wescott, 2d U. S. Inf., arrived in New York this week en route to join his regiment in Cuba.

Mrs. Augur, widow of Gen. G. C. Augur, is visiting her son, Maj. J. A. Augur, 4th U. S. Cav., at Fort Leavenworth.

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., and Mrs. Merritt have been spending a few days with friends in Princeton, N. J.

Maj. Gen. John Brooke, U. S. A., and Mrs. Brooke returned to Havana early in the week from a pleasant visit to Pinar del Rio.

Lieut. Ross L. Brush, 25th Inf.; Chaplain R. L. Bush and A. A. Surg. W. T. Baird at present hold the Fort—Bisbee—at El Paso, Tex.

Capt. R. W. Hoyt, 11th U. S. Inf., is at present located on Bedloe's Island, N. Y. H., in charge of recruit detachments temporarily there.

Capt. L. W. Cornish, 9th U. S. Cav., and R. S. Woodson, Asst. Surg., constitute at present the commissioned roster of Fort Clark, Tex.

Capt. A. B. Scott, 13th U. S. Inf., is still under treatment at Fort Porter, N. Y., for the gunshot wound he received July 1, 1898, at Santiago de Cuba.

The "Society of Rough Riders" will hold the annual reunion in Las Vegas, N. M., June 24. Governor Roosevelt and staff are certainly expected.

Maj. O. J. Sweet, 23d U. S. Inf., left St. Louis, Mo., May 18, en route to join his regiment in the Philippines. Mrs. Sweet, wife of the Major, is at Pueblo, Col.

Lieut. H. T. Hudson, 1st Art., is commanding the camp at Land's End, Port Royal, S. C., and superintending the construction of barracks, etc., at that point.

Lieut. W. D. Newbill, 7th U. S. Art., is a recent arrival at Washington Barracks, D. C., for duty with the light battery of his regiment, soon to arrive there.

Capt. A. G. Hammond, 8th U. S. Cav., recently married at Quincy, Ill., will, with his bride, shortly go to Puerto Principe, Cuba, where his troop is stationed.

Capt. William P. Stone, 7th U. S. Art., joined at Fort Adams, R. I., this week and will take command of Light Battery C on its arrival at that post from Porto Rico.

Capt. Charles Wheaton, U. S. A., residing at 1887 24th street, Detroit, Mich., reaches his 64th birthday May 31, and then passes from the limited to the unlimited retired list.

The commissioned roster now present at Fort Barrancas, Fla., consists of Lieuts. T. N. Horn and R. H. C. Kelton, 1st U. S. Art., and Capt. C. C. McCulloch, Asst. Surg.

Capt. John L. Phillips, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is a recent arrival in Boston, Mass., for duty as attending Surgeon, U. S. Army. He is temporarily quartered at Young's Hotel.

Lieut. E. F. McGlachlin, 5th U. S. Art., is at Fort Hamilton on a month's leave, and will start from there for Fort Sheridan, Ill., to join Light Battery D of his regiment early in June.

Lieuts. J. L. Hayden and F. W. Phisterer, 1st U. S. Art., and Capt. Thomas Bratton, 1st U. S. Art., constitute the commissioned force present for duty at Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.

President McKinley and Mrs. McKinley, in returning from Hot Springs, Va., to Washington, came by way of the Shenandoah Valley, where thirty-five years ago the President served under Gen. Crook.

Lieut. J. C. Castner, 4th U. S. Inf., is visiting for a brief period at his home in New Brunswick, N. J., preparatory to leaving about June 1 for Alaska, where he has already done his duty so bravely and endured so much.

Governor Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, in his article in Scribner's on the campaign before Santiago de Cuba, says: "The light battery of Hotchkiss one-pounders, under Lieut. J. B. Hughes of the 10th Cav., was handled with conspicuous gallantry."

Mr. Ziegenthau, a civil engineer, has returned to his home at Bethlehem, Pa., May 20, from Santiago de Cuba, where he has done important work for the Government. He speaks in the highest terms of praise of the work accomplished by Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood.

Re Adm. Henry Erben, U. S. N., and Mrs. Erben will sail on Wednesday, May 26, on the Kensington for a summer's tour of Europe. The Admiral expects to return in October. The engagement is announced of Miss Adele Erben, daughter of Admiral Erben, to Mr. Charles Bell Gibson, Galliard, of New York.

Maj. William C. Manning, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Manning, have recently come North from Augusta, Ga., where they passed the winter and spring months. After a few weeks with Maj. Manning's relatives at Portland, Me., they will go to Detroit, Mich., to spend the summer on and about the Great Lakes. Maj. Manning's address will be care of Detroit Screw Works.

Maj. Osmon Latrobe appointed Captain in the battalion of Porto Rico soldiers recently recruited at San Juan, was until recently a Major in the 4th Immune Regiment, now at Camp Meade, Pa. He was honorably discharged and accepted the offer of Captain. Lieut. James T. Ord, 9th Immunes, has been ordered to San Juan, where he will become a Lieutenant in the Porto Rico battalion.

Formal announcement was made this week of the engagement of Miss Dora Havemeyer, youngest daughter of Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, of New York City, to Lieut. Cameron McR. Winslow, U. S. N., a gallant officer who distinguished himself at Cienfuegos last summer, when he was serving on the Nashville, by commanding the expedition which ran the gauntlet of the enemy's fire and cut the cable. No date has been set for the wedding.

A Portsmouth, Va., correspondent says: "Comdr. J. A. B. Smith, Chief Engineer, U. S. N., on duty at Portsmouth, who is to go to the New York Navy Yard, has made himself generally beloved in these parts, and the people are deplored his detachment. Miss Sophie Smith gave a farewell hop at the yard, last week, and on Wednesday, this week, the officers will tender Comdr. Smith's family another farewell hop in return."

Capt. F. E. Chadwick, U. S. N., and Mrs. Chadwick visited one of the schools in Hoboken recently, and took part in patriotic exercises on the occasion of the presentation of several prizes, which were offered to the school children, for the best essay on patriotic subjects. The presentation speech was made by Capt. Chadwick. Former Assistant Secretary of the Navy William McAdoo made an address in which he said he liked to see fire in a boy and believed in infusing militarism in the public schools.

Maj. Gen. M. C. Butler was in Washington, D. C., during the Peace Jubilee.

Lieut. L. C. Andrews, 3d U. S. Cav., visited friends at Governors Island, N. Y., on May 24.

Maj. George Pickett, U. S. A., and Mrs. Pickett are visiting friends in Washington, D. C.

Lieut. Col. H. W. Wessells, 3d U. S. Cav., rejoined at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., May 26, from a short trip to Canada.

Gen. E. B. Williston has succeeded Gen. R. P. Hughes as Provost Marshal General, the latter going to the Visayan Islands.

Capt. James Parker, 4th U. S. Cav., lately visiting his family at Perth Amboy, N. J., expects soon to go to the Philippines for service.

Capt. F. L. Dodds, 9th U. S. Inf., lately in Atlanta, Ga., is now en route to join his regiment in the Philippines via San Francisco.

1st Lieut. Peter Traub, 1st U. S. Cav., was the guest of his father-in-law, the Rev. Dr. Chapman, of Menands, near Albany, N. Y., May 23.

Gen. Fred D. Grant sailed May 22 from San Francisco for Manila. The 6th U. S. Inf., under Col. E. R. Kellogg, was also on board.

Lieut. Charles G. French, 15th U. S. Inf., lately on sick leave at 210 Hancock street, Brooklyn, goes to Plattsburgh Barracks for residence.

Lieut. Col. J. F. Randlett, U. S. A., retired, residing at La Mesa, San Diego, is a recent addition to the California Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

Maj. Edward McBaron Toinoney, formerly Captain 15th U. S. Infantry, who resigned April 6, 1895, is now in the military postal service at Manila.

Lieut. J. M. Campbell, 25th U. S. Inf., and A. A. Surgs. J. H. McCall and L. D. Ingram are the only officers now present at Fort McIntosh, Texas.

Capt. D. L. Tate, 3d Cav., with Mrs. Tate and son are visiting Mrs. Tate's parents, former Congressman and Mrs. Scranton, of Scranton, Pa., en route from Georgia to Fort Ethan Allen.

Among officers on duty at Manila, who have recently joined the California Commandery of the Loyal Legion are: Majs. J. L. Tiernon and L. O. Parker, Capt. H. J. Reilly, of the Army, and Comdr. E. H. C. Lentze, of the Navy.

Capt. Quincy O. M. Gilmore, U. S. A., retired, who was Colonel of the 4th New Jersey Volunteers during the Spanish-American war, has been appointed Military Instructor of the National Guard of New Jersey, with the sanction of the War Department.

Maj. Barry Hogarty, a senior in the Colorado State University, who has lately been honored with a special appointment in the chemistry department of Columbia University is a son of Capt. M. J. Hogarty, U. S. A., retired, of Greeley, Col.

Capt. G. A. Dodd, 3d U. S. Cav., and his now famous Troop F were the observed of all observers at the anniversary celebration of Malden, Mass., on May 23. An unfortunate collapse of a private reviewing stand somewhat marred the proceedings.

Do Can Bay, Tham Thiu and No Cane No, three Chinamen, tried by a military commission, at Iloilo, P. I., for "looting" got two years a piece. Gen. Otis approved the sentence in each case, but on recommendation, took eighteen months off Do Can Bay.

Maj. J. H. Powell, U. S. A., of Fort Riley, Kansas, has joined his family in Washington for a brief visit during the jubilee week and to attend the commencement exercises of the daughter of the visitation, in Georgetown, where his daughter, Adele, is at school.

Mrs. Thomas Owen, widow of the late Surg. Owen, of the U. S. N., is spending the month of May at Atlantic City. She is accompanied by her daughter, Dunlop Owen. Mrs. Owen is well known in Washington where she reigned as a belle previous to her marriage to Surg. Owen.

Capt. J. B. Jeffery, A. Q. M., U. S. V., recently charged at Iloilo, P. I., with quitting his post to pillage and plunder and with conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, for so doing has been honorably acquitted, a finding which the reviewing authority, Maj. Gen. Otis, approves.

Benj. Harrison, former President of the United States, who sailed on the St. Paul for Southampton, May 17, goes abroad as the chief counsel for Venezuela in the Venezuelan boundary dispute. His associate counsel are Benjamin F. Tracy, S. Mallet Provost and James Russell Soley.

A delightful luncheon was given by the officers of the cruiser New Orleans complimentary to Miss Edith Dowling, Miss Olive Pollock, Miss Elize Pollock and Mrs. Louis Guillemet. Among some of the officers were Capt. T. P. Kane, Lieut. Smith, Lieut. Edward Lloyd and Lieut. Thompsons.

Army officers lately in New York City are Lieuts. H. R. Perry, G. S. Norwell, W. M. Whitside, R. H. Westcott, Grand Hotel; Lieut. A. L. Conger, Manhattan; Lieut. H. A. Woodruff, N. Y. Athletic Club; Lieuts. G. Cushman, J. F. James and K. Eppley, Waldorf Astoria; Lieut. C. B. Smith, The Marlborough.

Chaplain D. R. Lowell, U. S. A., retired, 198 Columbian avenue, Rutland, Vt., announces that the "Lowell Genealogy" is completed and ready for delivery. The book has about 900 pages, 76 pictures, and an emblem of the Lowell coat of arms. The war records given are copious and excellent and the work is highly praised.

Maj. and Mrs. Quinn, Corps of Engineers, entertained a charming party on the yacht Chere Anne, to visit the cruiser New Orleans. Delightful refreshments were served on board. Among the guests were: Miss Atkinson, of Philadelphia; Miss Collins, Misses Shephard, Miss Alexander, Miss Marjorie Appel, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Guillemet, Maj. and Mrs. A. Appel and Capt. W. C. Rafferty.

The engagement has just been announced in Washington, D. C., of Miss Linda Poore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Poore, to Lieut. Col. Marion P. Mans, U. S. A., Inspector General of the Department of California. The wedding will take place in June, and the happy couple will go at once to California, the new station of Col. Mans. Miss Poore has been a great belle and favorite in Washington and her many friends regret her departure from their midst.

Capt. Claude H. Ough, 1st Nebraska Vol. Inf., who arrived May 23 at San Francisco from Manila is quoted as saying: "The Nebraska Regiment has suffered terribly during the war. It left San Francisco 1,032 strong, and since then 250 recruits have filled vacancies in the various companies. When the transport Star Dan left Manila on April 26 there were only 222 men able to report for duty. The others are either in hospitals or dead. A few days before the transport sailed Capt. Lee Forby of Co. H, died and was buried by his comrades." Capt. Ough was shot in the leg while charging with his company. He is still suffering from the wound, and it will be months before he is fully recovered.

Capt. G. D. Parkhurst, 2d U. S. Art., is on sick leave at Fort Monroe, Va.

Pymr. C. W. Littlefield is in Boston, Mass., where he has many warm friends.

Capt. W. N. Blow, Jr., 13th U. S. Inf., is a recent arrival in New York City for recruiting duty.

Maj. John R. Myrick, 5th U. S. Art., now at Fort Hancock, N. J., will spend the summer abroad.

Maj. J. Milton Thompson, 24th U. S. Inf., is a recent arrival in San Francisco to report to Gen. Shafter for duty.

Capt. E. P. Ewers, at present on leave in the U. S. will at its expiration go to Matanzas, Cuba, to command the 10th U. S. Inf.

Lieut. Ralph Harrison, 2d U. S. Cav., on mustering duty in Georgia, is quartered at 222 East Huntingdon street, Savannah, Ga.

Mrs. Audenried, widow of the late Col. Audenried, U. S. A., is still in Washington, D. C., but expects to go later to Deer Park, Md.

Brig. Gen. Nelson Cole is critically ill at his home in St. Louis. His recovery is very doubtful. Gen. Cole is the father of Lieut. Cole, 7th Cav.

Chaplain Hoes, U. S. N., and Mrs. Hoes are at Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass., where Mr. and Miss Gouverneur have been visiting Mr. Hoes.

Maj. and Mrs. E. Almy and family are pleasantly located in Porto Rico, where they have taken a house and will remain there during the coming summer.

It is expected, says a Harrisburg, Pa., despatch, that Col. Alexander L. Hawkins, 10th Pennsylvania Vol. Inf., will be home in time to be nominated for State Treasurer.

Capt. Philip P. Powell, U. S. A., has opened a recruiting office at Lawrence, Mass., May 22, with good results, a large number of acceptable recruits being on hand.

Maj. S. M. Swigert, 3d U. S. Cav., with Troops A and M, arrived at Fort Myer, Va., May 21, from Augusta, Ga. This now leaves at the latter place Troop D, Capt. George F. Chase.

Recent additions to the commissioned circle at Fort Myer, Va., are Maj. S. M. Swigert, Capt. J. O. Mackay, Lieuts. A. C. Merillat, O. B. Meyer, J. T. Conrad and O. W. Bell, 3d U. S. Cav., and A. A. Surg. J. M. Heller.

Maj. H. O. S. Heistand, A. A. G., U. S. A., and Mrs. Heistand expect to sail for France June 7 on the St. Paul, the Major having been detailed Military Attaché to the American Commission to the Paris Exposition.

Miss John Scott, daughter at Maj. and Mrs. Douglas M. Scott, passed a few days with friends at Annapolis, Md. Mr. and Mrs. William L. Scott will join Major, Mrs. and Miss Scott at Cobourg, Canada, where they will pass the summer.

Capt. C. J. MacConnell, U. S. N., was in Washington during the week, and notwithstanding the fact that the retired list claimed him several months since, he is looking well, and has much to say on the Santiago campaign, in which he was an active participant.

Capt. J. B. McDonald, 3d U. S. Cav., of Fort Ethan Allen, is expected at Greenwood, Miss., early in June to spend a few weeks on leave. He goes with his troop to Philadelphia the latter part of this week to participate in the military exhibition there May 29 to June 3.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler created a sensation as he rode in the peace parade on the 23d inst., at Washington, D. C. He received quite an ovation as he passed the reviewing stand in front of the White House, where President McKinley with the Cabinet reviewed all the troops.

Rear Adm. Sir Frederick George Denham Bedford, K. C. B., who succeeds Vice Adm. Sir John Arbuthnot Fisher, K. C. B., as commander-in-chief on the British North American and West Indian station, hoisted his flag May 19 on board the first-class cruiser Crescent.

Comdr. and Mrs. Richardson Clover will close their Washington residence on New Hampshire avenue early in June and reopen their California home. The President and Mrs. McKinley intend being the guests of Mrs. Clover during the Presidential visit to the Pacific Coast.

Lieut. William Woodward Phelps, U. S. N., and Mrs. Phelps are living at 1122 Vermont avenue, Washington, D. C. Miss Phelps, his sister, has been visiting friends in Washington returned to Baltimore, and in June will sail for Europe with her father, where she will pass the summer.

Pay Inspector James Hoy, U. S. N., and the Misses Hoy will leave Washington, D. C., early in June for Bar Harbor, Maine, where they will pass the coming summer. Mrs. Hoy left on May 25 to visit her mother at Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass., and will join her family at Bar Harbor in June.

Maj. Gen. Otis on the urgent recommendation of Gen. Lawton has recommended Col. Owen Summers, 2d Oregon Vols., for the brevet of Brigadier General for conspicuous gallantry at Maasan, Balac Bridge, San Isidro, and Captain J. F. Case same regiment for the brevet of Major for distinguished service and gallantry at those places while acting as Division Engineer. Col. Owen Summers fought in Gen. Lawton's division in its recent march to San Isidro. Capt. Case is also an Oregonian, and has had command of Co. F under Col. Summers.

This warm weather in Washington is driving people north, and every train is crowded. Gen. Stewart Van Vliet and family left here a few days ago for their summer home, at Thrushby, N. J. They were accompanied by their son, Capt. R. C. Van Vliet, U. S. A., and family. The Captain was wounded in one of his Cuban fights, and is on a short leave. He has almost entirely recovered from his wound, and will soon return to his regiment for duty, unless detailed for some other duty. The ball which struck the Captain played a singular freak. When it struck a bone in the Captain's leg it glanced and struck a brother officer in the hand, and after running around under the skin once or twice disappeared. The officer's wound appeared slight, but in two or three days afterwards he died of yellow fever.

Among those on board the transport Sheridan, which arrived at San Francisco, May 22, from Manila were: Gen. Marcus A. Miller and Mrs. Miller, Capt. Charles T. Clay, 17th U. S. Inf.; Mrs. T. L. Smith, Lieut. H. L. Jackson, 22d U. S. Inf.; Mrs. William Brooke and child, Mrs. Ovenshine, Capt. W. L. Hill, 1st Montana, Capt. C. H. Ough, 1st Nebraska; Lieut. I. Newell, Capt. Henry Lippincott, Deputy Surg. Gen.; Asst. Surg. John J. Coffin, 10th Pennsylvania; Lieut. W. A. Cavanaugh, 20th U. S. Inf.; Mrs. Stotsenburg, with the body of her husband, the gallant Col. John M. Stotsenburg, Mrs. V. H. Hart and two children, Lieut. A. J. Rudd, Vol. Signal Corps; Surg. R. P. Jensen, 1st Nebraska; A. A. Surg. P. S. Kellogg, U. S. A., and Mrs. Kellogg, Capt. W. M. Cordling.

Col. G. M. Brayton, U. S. A., and wife, have left New York City for Nantucket, Mass., where their address is 28 Orange street.

Capt. Edward Davis, 3d U. S. Art., with Battery B, of the regiment, expects to leave Fort Monroe for San Francisco about June 10.

Col. T. A. Baldwin, 7th U. S. Cav., and Mrs. Baldwin spent a day in New Orleans recently, en route to New York, to take the transport for Cuba.

Capt. Frank Wildes, U. S. N., is at present in command of the Navy Yard, New York, during the absence of Commr. Philip on a ten days' leave.

Capt. Chas. E. Clark, U. S. N., with Mrs. Clark, recently visited Bradford, Vt., his birthplace. Their reception there and at other places in the vicinity was in the nature of an ovation.

Maj. G. S. Anderson, Capt. A. P. Blockson and Lieuts. T. M. Corcoran M. Craig, and P. W. Guiney, 6th U. S. Cav., and Maj. S. Q. Robinson, Surg., are at present located at Fort Reno, Oklahoma.

The 33d National Encampment of the G. A. R., will be held in Philadelphia, Sept. 4-9 next. Gen. Louis Wagner is chairman and Col. R. B. Beath, secretary of the Executive Committee—address, southwest corner Fifth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

Rear Admiral William T. Sampson leaves his home, Glen Ridge, May 27, for Philadelphia, where a banquet is to be given in his honor, returning to New York to prepare to sail on his cruise along the New England coast. Ralph Sampson, his eldest son, will accompany him.

Before leaving for the North to join the Texas, Capt. Kaine, Marine Corps, U. S. N., gave a breakfast on board the cruiser New Orleans in honor of Mrs. Louis A. Guillemet, of New Orleans. The guests included Misses Olive and Elise Pollock and Edith Dowling, Lieut. Lloyd, Ensigns Smith and Tompkins, Mrs. Guillemet and Capt. Kane.

Rear Adm'l. W. S. Schley, U. S. N., was tendered a public reception in the City Hall, Omaha, Neb., which was attended by a great number of people. Mayor Moores and ex-Senator Manderson were of the receiving party. Adm'l. Schley was escorted from the house of Gen. Manderson by the High School Cadets. The Admiral was vigorously cheered as he left the City Hall. In the evening he was entertained at an informal banquet by the Loyal Legion.

Lieut. Col. R. E. Thompson, Chief Signal Officer, at Manila, in an official report to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army says: "Lieut. Charles H. Gordon's excellent work on the shore in maintaining communication with the Navy, though cut off with his party and under fire off and on for thirty-six hours, is another instance of devotion to duty and its intelligent performance. Lieut. Gordon is a son of Col. David Stewart Gordon, U. S. A., retired, who has reason to be proud of his gallant son."

The New York "World" in a recent issue states that Lieut. Col. M. P. Maus, Inspector General, U. S. V. (Captain, 1st U. S. Infantry), has been relieved from duty on Gen. Miles's staff, and sent to duty at the headquarters, Department of California, as a punishment because he did not call attention to Maj. Daly's report on embalmed beef, etc. This is arrant nonsense, as we are in a position to state. Col. Maus has many pleasant associations with the Pacific coast and the detail is especially agreeable to him.

Maj. Philip Motherrsill, U. S. V., Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Department of Havana, celebrated his 59th birthday the other day in Havana with a dinner, which was attended by General and Mrs. Ludlow, Maj. and Mrs. Walton, Lieutenant and Mrs. Merchant, Maj. and Mrs. Gorgas, and by the entire staff of the Commanding General of the Department of Havana. Brief and witty speeches were made by Gen. Ludlow, Maj. Scriven, Col. Black, Capt. Greble and Capt. Peabody and Lieut. Col. Philip Reade. After the table had been removed the guests danced to the music of the 8th Infantry orchestra.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., for the week ending May 24: Lieut. Jas. E. Bell, U. S. A.; Pay Dir. Geo. Cochran, U. S. N.; Capt. J. O. Mackay, U. S. A., and Mrs. Mackay and child; Rear Admiral J. A. Howell, U. S. N.; Dr. J. E. Page, U. S. N., and Mrs. Page; Capt. C. D. Parkhurst, U. S. A.; Lieut. D. F. A. de Otte, R. C. S.; Maj. J. B. Guthrie, U. S. A.; Capt. J. O'Connell, U. S. A.; Maj. E. B. Savage, U. S. A.; Payn'r J. N. Speel, U. S. N.; Lieut. A. L. Conger, U. S. A.; Maj. G. C. Goodloe, U. S. M. C.; Capt. W. E. Purviance, U. S. A.; Col. C. C. Hood, U. S. A.; Capt. J. M. Kelly, U. S. A.; Capt. H. G. Sickel, U. S. A.; Engr. J. M. Reeves, U. S. N.; Gen. Guy V. Henry, U. S. A., and Mrs. Henry.

A Quincy (Ill.) correspondent referring to the recent marriage there of Capt. A. G. Hammond, 8th U. S. Cav., to Miss Caroline Louisa Wilms, writes: "The ceremony was performed by the dean of St. John's Cathedral, which was filled to overflowing. The ushers were mostly military men—Capt. Reynolds, Capt. Penrose, Lieut. Padcock and Capt. Cheney. Mrs. Nathaniel Thomas, a former resident of Leavenworth, served as matron of honor for the ceremony. Capt. Goode, 1st Cav., was best man. The ceremony created much interest among Quincy society people. The bride is the daughter of President Wilms of the Wabash Coal Company, and is regarded as one of the handsomest daughters of Quincy. The groom is one of the most popular officers in the U. S. Army. He is known to his old comrades as 'Drew' Hammond, and a more genial gentleman and a more talented officer cannot be found in the service."

#### REAR ADMIRAL STEWART.

A grateful tribute is rendered by Secretary Long to the ability displayed and high order of business capacity shown by Rear Adm'l. Edwin Stewart, as Chief of the Naval Bureau of Supplies and Accounts during the war with Spain, in the following letter sent him soon after his retirement recently from active service:

Navy Department, Washington, May 11, 1899.  
My Dear Sir: In view of your transfer, by operation of law, to the retired list, I cannot let the opportunity go to express not only my personal regret at the termination of your official relation to the Department, but my very high sense, which I am sure is shared by the Navy and the country, of the admirable and most efficient manner in which you have discharged the duties of Paymaster General and Chief of the Naval Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. You have held this office from May 16, 1890, to May 5, 1899. And, during my term as Secretary, I have personally observed your work, especially during the exacting time of the recent war. Your administration of your Bureau has been marked by the highest efficiency, and I am not aware that even in the press and exigency of the most exacting periods has there been any error or failure. The disinterested and successful manner in which the affairs of the Bureau have been administered, the promptness and abundance with which our ships and yards have been supplied, and the general thoroughness of your work in every respect, are now matters of common knowledge. You have set a high standard for your successors, and contributed very largely to whatever good reputation the Navy Department now has. Very truly yours,

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

#### STATIONS OF REGIMENTS.

##### ENGINEERS.

Engineer Battalion—Headquarters B and D, Willets Point, N. Y.; A, Manila; E, West Point, N. Y.; C, Camp Meade, Pa.; Signal Corps—Headquarters, Washington D. C.; A and D, Porto Rico; B, Fort Myer, Va.

##### CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters and G. H. I and M, Fort Meade, S. D.; A, B, C and L, Fort Robinson, Neb.; K, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; B, Fort Robinson, Neb.; D, Fort Yates, N. D.; F, Fort Keogh, Mont.

2d Cav.—Headquarters, and B, E, H, K, Chenfuegues, Cuba; A, C, D, F, G and M, Matanzas, Cuba; I and L, Placetas, Cuba.

3d Cav.—Headquarters, C, E, F and I, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; D, Augusta, Ga.; B and L, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; G and K, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; A, M and H, Fort Myer, Va.

4th Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, F and M, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; C, E, G, I, K and L, Manila; D and H, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.

5th Cav.—Headquarters, D, Mayaguez, Porto Rico; A, H, Areco; B, Utado; C, Humacao; E, San German; F, Bayamon; G, Gibonito; I, Ponce; K, Manati; L, Las Marías; M, Cayey.

6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, E, G and H, Fort Riley, Kan.; B, C, F and K, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; and L, Fort Sill, Okla. Ter.; D and M, Fort Reno, Okla. Ter.

7th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, D, F, H, K, L, M, Havana; Troops C, E, G and I, Pinar del Rio, Cuba.

8th Cav.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Puerto Principe, Cuba.

9th Cav.—Headquarters, A and B, Fort Grant, Ariz.; C and I, Fort Duquesne, Utah; D, Fort Ringgold, Tex.; E and G, Fort Apache, Ariz.; F and K, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; H, Fort Wingate, N. M.; L, Fort Brown, Tex.; M, Fort Clark, Tex.

10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, C, G, H, L and M, Manzanillo, Cuba; F, Camp Eagle Pass, Tex.; I, Fort Bliss, Tex.; K, Fort Brown; Troop C, Fort Clark, Tex.; Troops B, Fort Ringgold, Tex.; E, Fort McIntosh; D, Fort Clark.

##### ARTILLERY.

1st Art.—Hdqs., C, M, Sullivans Island, S. C.; A and N, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; B, Key West Bks., Fla.; D and O, Jackson Bks., La.; E, en route to Manila; F, Tybee Island, Ga.; G, Fort Point, Tex.; H and L, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; I, Fort Morgan, Ala.; K\*, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

2d Art.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Havana, Cuba, except N and O, organizing at Fort McHenry, Md.; B, E, I and K are at Fort Cabanas, Havana, Cuba.

3d Art.—Headquarters, Angel Island, Cal.; A, Circle City, Alaska; B, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; E, Fort Mason, Cal.; C and F\* Fort Riley, Kan.; G, H, K and L, Manila, P. I.; M, Fort Stevens, Ore.; I, N and O, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; D, San Diego Barracks, Cal.

4th Art.—Headquarters and E, G, H, N, O, Fort Monroe, Va.; A, Fort Washington, Md.; B\*, Fort Riley, Kan.; C, Fort Caswell, N. C.; D, Fort McHenry, Md.; F\*, en route to Manila; I, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; L, Battery Point, Del.; M, Fort Constitution, N. H., and K, Fort Hunt, Va.

5th Art.—Headquarters, H, I, N, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; A, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; B, E and G, San Juan, P. R.; C and L, Fort Hancock, N. J.; K, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; D, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; M and O, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; F, en route to Manila.

6th Art.—Hdqs. and B, C, E, F, H, L, M and O, en route to Manila; D and G\* Manila, P. I.; A, I, K and N, en route to Honolulu.

7th Art.—Headquarters, and A and H, Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; B, J, L and N, Fort Slocum, N. Y.; C\*, Fort Adams, R. I.; D, Fort Williams, Me.; E, Fort Preble, Me.; F, Grovers Cliff, Mass.; G, Fort Warren, Mass.; H, Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; M and O, Washington Barracks, D. C. Orders issued April 18 for Light Batteries C and M to return to United States.

##### \* Light batteries.

##### INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Entire regiment at Pinar del Rio, Cuba.

2d Inf.—Headquarters, B, C, D, Cienfuegos, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Savannah, Ga.; A, Sancti Spiritus; E, Calabries; F, Sagua la Grande; G, Trinidad; H, Calearion.

3d Inf.—At Manila.

4th Inf.—At Manila.

5th Inf.—Headquarters, A, C, G, and M, at Santiago, Cuba; B and E, at San Luis; D and K, at Holguin; F, Morro Castle; H and I, Guantanamo.

6th Inf.—En route to Manila on the transport Sherman, which left San Francisco, May 23.

7th Inf.—Headquarters and H, at Fort Wayne, Mich.; M, at Fort Brady, Mich.; A, at Walker, Minn.; B, at Fort McPherson, Ga.; C, at Pittsburg Barracks, N. Y.; K, at Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y.; L, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; E, at Fort Sheridan, Ill.; F, at Fort Thomas, Ky.; G, at Columbus Barracks, Ohio; D, at Fort Crook, Neb.; J, at Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N. Y.

8th Inf.—Entire regiment at Havana, Cuba.

9th Inf.—At Manila.

10th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, F, G, H, I, K and L, Matanzas, Cuba; C, D, E and M, at Cerdenes, Cuba.

11th Inf.—Headquarters, A, B, E, G, L, M, San Juan, Porto Rico; C, Mayaguez, Porto Rico; D, Yauco, Porto Rico; F, Adjuntas, P. I.; H, Aguadilla, P. I.; I, Viques, P. I. Ordered to return to United States; K, Hunacoa.

12th Inf.—At Manila.

13th Inf.—Left New York April 20 for San Francisco, Cal., to embark for Manila April 27.

14th Inf.—Headquarters, A, C, D, E, F, G, I, K, L and M, Manila; F, I; B and H, Presidio, Cal.

15th Inf.—Headquarters, A, C, D, G, H, M, at Puerto Principe, Cuba; B, F, I, L, Cleo de Aria, Cuba; E and K, Nevitas.

16th Inf.—Ordered to Manila on the transport Grant, which leaves San Francisco May 29.

17th Inf.—At Manila.

18th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

19th Inf.—Entire regiment ordered to Camp Meade, Pa.

21st Inf.—Entire regiment en route to Manila on the transport Hancock, which sailed from San Francisco April 18.

22d Inf.—At Manila.

23d Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, Philippine Islands.

24th Inf.—Headquarters, E and I, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; A, Fort Douglas, Utah; B, Fort Harrison, Mont.; B, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; C and G, San Francisco, Cal.; F, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; K, Fort Assiniboin, Mont.; M, New Fort Spokane, Wash.; H, Alcatraz Island, Calif.; L, divided between Dyer and Fort Wrangel, Alaska.

25th Inf.—Headquarters, I, K, L and M, Fort Logan, Colo.; A, Fort Bliss, Tex.; H, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; B, Fort Apache, Ariz.; C, San Carlos, Ariz.; D, Fort McIntosh, Tex.; E, Fort Wingate, N. M.; F, Fort Bayard, N. M.; G, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

#### THE ARMY.

RUSSELL A. ALGER, Secretary of War.  
GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary,  
Commanding Army.—Major General Nelson A. Miles.

#### CIRCULAR 3, APRIL 13, 1899, OFFICE OF THE U. S. MILITARY GOVERNOR IN THE PHILIP-

##### PINE ISLANDS.

It having been reported to this office that United States postage stamps are frequently used in the place of Philippine Internal Revenue Stamps, upon papers requiring stamps under, "The Regulations Governing the Use of Stamps and Stamped Paper in the Philippine Islands," all persons are cautioned that the practice is illegal and will be discontinued.

By command of Maj. Gen. Otis.

THOMAS H. BARRY, Asst. Adj't. Gen.

G. O. 21, DEPT. PACIFIC AND 8TH ARMY CORPS.

April 12, 1899.

The United States troops stationed in the Islands of Panay, Negros and Cebu, and those to be stationed hereafter in such other of the Visayan Islands as will therewith become portions of the Visayan Military District within the meaning of G. O. 8, of March 1 last, from these headquarters, will constitute a part of the 1st Separate Brigade, 8th Army Corps, organized by par. 1, G. O. 30, series of 1898, Headquarters of this Department and Corps.

By command of Maj. Gen. Otis.

THOMAS H. BARRY, A. A. G.

#### G. O. 21, DEPT. SANTIAGO, MAY 1.

The following named officers are announced as Aides-de-Camp on the staff of the Brigadier General Commanding the Department, to take effect April 13, 1899: 1st Lieut. Edward C. Brooks, 6th U. S. Cav.; 2d Lieut. Mathew E. Hanna, 2d U. S. Cav.

By command of Brig. Gen. Wood.

GEO. ANDREWS, A. A. G.

#### G. O. 22, DEPT. SANTIAGO, MAY 9, 1899.

1st Lieut. John J. Ryan, U. S. V. Signal Corps, is announced as Acting Signal Officer of this Department from that date, relieving Capt. Asbury W. Yancey, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps.

By command of Brig. Gen. Brooke.

W. V. RICHARDS, A. G.

#### CIRCULAR 11, DEPT. EAST, MAY 20, 1899.

The following communication is published for information.

By command of Maj. Gen. Merritt.

M. BARBER, A. A. G.

Telegram.

#### WAR DEPT., A. G. O., MAY 19, 1899.

Commanding General, Dept. of the East.

Governor's Island, New York.

Furloughs granted to soldiers in insular possessions will begin on arrival in the United States, at expiration of same to report for transportation at sea port.

General Order will be issued here.

By order of Assistant Secretary of War.

WARD, A. A. G.

#### CIRCULAR 25, H. Q. A., A. G. O., MAY 15, 1899.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following instructions are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Complaints of the inferior quality of recruits enlisted indicate a lack of care on the part of some recruiting officers and examiners of recruits in accepting applicants for enlistment, men having been found upon arrival at their regiments to be poorly developed or to have serious defects which existed prior to enlistment and should have been discovered by the exercise of proper care in conducting the examination preceding enlistment. The standard of requirements has not been lowered. The Army Regulations and the published instructions governing the examination of applicants for enlistment must be strictly observed and no recruit be accepted who is not qualified in all respects to perform the duties of a soldier.

There may sometimes be specially desirable applicants whose examination will disclose some defect not of a serious nature, which in the opinion of the recruiting officer and that of the examiner of recruits will not impair the efficiency of the men as soldiers. Such cases may be reported to the Adjutant General for decision, with a statement of the nature and extent of the defect and with appropriate recommendation. The attention of recruiting and examining officers is invited to par. 527 of the Regulations, as follows:

Sgt. Recruiting officers will be held to a rigid accountability for the enlistment of men who may be found unqualified for the service. If a recruit, after having been enlisted, be rejected, or discharged as a minor, and it appears that the enlistment was carelessly made or in violation of these regulations, the expenses incurred in consequence of the enlistment may be stopped against the pay of the officer responsible.

Contract surgeons acting as examiners of recruits who do not prove to be careful and competent should be reported to the Surgeon General for annulment of their contracts. A recruiting officer who employs a civilian physician to examine recruits, under G. O. 47, March 15, 1899, from this office, should make a careful selection of a physician for the purpose and should retain no one in such capacity who does not prove to be fully competent.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

#### CIRCULAR 26, H. Q. A., A. G. O., MAY 18, 1899.

The following decision has been made and is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Subsistence of Enlisted Men Traveling.—Enlisted men (including recruits under Circular No. 54, H. Q. A., 1898) ordered upon journeys upon cooked or travel rations drawn for the purpose from the company kitchen, the contractor for meals, or from the Commissary.

An enlisted man not a recruit ordered, under subhead 5, Army Regulations, 1892, upon a journey of more than twenty-four hours' duration will be allowed commutation of rations at the rate of \$1.50 (or such less sum as the officer ordering the journey may consider sufficient) for each full period of twenty-four hours of travel, beginning with the hour of starting, and proportionately for any fractional part of a twenty-four hour period at the end of the journey in which regular meal times are included, each meal in such fractional part being allowed for at one-third the rate for the full twenty-four hour period.

The commutation of rations allowed recruits after the termination of the first twenty-four hours' travel under Circular No. 54, H. Q. A., 1898, will be computed in a similar manner for full twenty-four hour periods and fractional parts thereof. The foregoing does not apply to travel on transports.—[Decision Sec. War, May 6, 99-

G. O. 29, DIVISION OF CURA, MAY 18, 1899.  
Publishes the allowance of transportation in the Division.

G. O. 28, DEPT. SANTIAGO, MAY 12, 1899.  
1st Lieut. Daniel J. Carr, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, having reported at these headquarters, this date, in compliance with Par. 58, S. O. 94, A. G. O., c. a., is announced as Signal Officer of this Department, relieving 1st Lieut. John J. Ryan, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, who will continue on duty in the Signal Office.

By command of Brig. Gen. Wood.

GEO. ANDREWS, A. A. G.

#### GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. John C. Bates, U. S. V., will proceed to Manila for duty. (W. D., May 20.)

#### ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave one month is granted Lieut. Col. Edward J. McClelland, A. A. G., U. S. V. (W. D., May 18.)

Lieut. Col. Edward J. McClelland, A. A. G., U. S. V., on the expiration of his leave will proceed to Matanzas, Cuba, for assignment as Adjutant General. (W. D., May 18.)

#### INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Marion P. Mans, I. G., U. S. V., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., as Inspector General, Dept. of California, to take effect July 1, 1899. (W. D., May 18.)

Lieut. Col. Philip Reade, Insp. Gen. of the Department, will, in addition to his other duties, perform those of Chief Musterer Officer of the Department. (D. H., April 8.)

Lieut. Col. Philip Reade, Inspector General of the Department, will, in addition to his other duties, assume those of Acting Judge Advocate of the Department. (D. Havana, April 28.)

Maj. Parker W. West, I. G., U. S. V., will repair to Washington, D. C., for temporary duty. (W. D., May 19.)

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Pvt. Q. M. Sergt. Charles Gaddess is transferred to Battery Point, Del. (W. D., May 19.)

The following transfers are made: Comy. Sergt. John O'Brien (appointed May 16, 1899, from Sergeant, Troop A, 4th U. S. Cav.), now at Fort Walla Walla, Washington, to Fort Saint Michael, Alaska; Comy. Sergt. Clarence S. Gould (appointed May 16, 1899, from Sergeant, Troop C, 1st U. S. Cav.), now at Fort Robinson, Neb., to New Post at Tanana, Alaska; Comy. Sergt. Louis W. Smith (appointed May 16, 1899, from Sergeant, Troop K, 1st U. S. Cav.), now at Fort Niobrara, Neb., to post at Eagle City, Alaska. (W. D., May 19.)

Capt. Amos W. Kimball, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed on first transport to San Francisco, Cal., and there await action upon his resignation. (D. P. and 8th Corps, April 10.)

Maj. John J. Breerton, Chief Q. M., U. S. V. (Captain, 24th U. S. Inf.), is honorably discharged from the Volunteer army, and will join his company. (W. D., May 20.)

Capt. Moses Walton, Jr., A. Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed at once to New York City. (W. D., May 24.)

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

The following transfers are made: Comy. Sergt. Frank McCafferty will be sent to Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Comy. Sergt. John Brown, to Havana, Cuba. (W. D., May 18.)

Capt. J. A. Logan, Jr., C. S., U. S. V., will report to the Commanding General, 2d Brigade, 2d Division, for duty as Commissary of that brigade. (D. P. and 8th Corps, April 11.)

Comy. Sergt. George M. Kutschmidt, U. S. A., will proceed to Santiago de Cuba. (D. Cuba, May 12.)

Sick leave two months is granted Maj. Elmore F. Taggart, C. S., U. S. V. (Captain, 8th U. S. Inf.) (W. D., May 19.)

Capt. J. A. Logan, Jr., C. S., U. S. V., will report to Col. David L. Brainard, Purchasing Commissary, U. S. A., Chief Commissary, for duty. (D. P. and 8th Corps, April 10.)

Comy. Sergt. James Hanaghan is transferred to Fort Reno, Oklahoma Territory. (W. D., May 20.)

Comy. Sergt. E. Murphy will proceed to Fort Columbus en route to Cienfuegos, Cuba. (Fort Ethan Allen, May 23.)

Maj. Oliver E. Wood, C. S., U. S. A., Dept. of the Province of Havana and Pinar del Rio, is detailed as an additional member of board of officers convened by Par. 4, S. O. 72, c. a., Division of Cuba. (Div. of Cuba, May 16.)

Comy. Sergt. Edward Murphy (appointed May 22, 1899, from 1st Sergeant, Troop C, 3d U. S. Cav.), will be sent to Cienfuegos, Cuba, to relieve Comy. Sergt. Andrew Ryan, who will be sent to San Diego Barracks, Cal. (W. D., May 24.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Par. 12, S. O. 94, c. s., D. P., in so far as it relates to A. A. Surg. Robert J. MacAdory, U. S. A., is revoked. (D. P. and 8th Corps, April 8.)

A. A. Surg. Robert H. Zauner, U. S. A., will proceed to Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa., for duty. (W. D., May 18.)

A. A. Surg. R. J. Marsh will accompany Co. L, 24th Inf., from Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to Alaska, and the companies of the 14th Inf., to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and then return to Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (D. Col., May 11.)

A. A. Surg. John P. Kelly, U. S. A., will report to the commanding officer of the U. S. Military Hospital for duty. (D. Cuba, May 12.)

Leave twelve days is granted A. A. Surg. Vernon J. Hooper, U. S. A. (W. D., May 19.)

A. A. Surg. Owen W. Stone, U. S. A., will proceed to Havana. (W. D., May 18.)

A. A. Surg. James Reagles, U. S. A., will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (W. D., May 18.)

A. A. Surg. E. K. Johnstone, U. S. A., will report to C. O. Battery D, 6th U. S. Art., for duty with that organization, relieving A. A. Surg. W. R. Van Tuyl, U. S. A., who will report to the Surgeon in charge of the Convalescent Hospital, Corregidor Island, for duty. (D. P. and 8th Corps, April 10.)

Par. 8, S. O. 110, May 11, 1899, W. D., relating to Hosp. Stwd. Henry Hartung, hospital ship Missouri, is revoked. (W. D., May 20.)

A. A. Surg. E. J. Shore is appointed Post Exchange Officer. (Fort Caswell, May 17.)

Hosp. Stwd. W. Peake, U. S. A., is assigned to the medical supply depot, Headquarters Division of Cuba. (Div. Cuba, May 16.)

1st Lieut. Powell C. Fauntleroy, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (W. D., May 23.)

1st Lieut. Clyde S. Ford, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (W. D., May 23.)

Capt. William E. Purvance, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., to accompany Maj. P. Henry Ray, 8th U. S. Inf., to his station in Alaska. (W. D., May 24.)

Maj. Victor C. Vaughan, Division Surgeon, U. S. V., and Maj. Edward O. Shakespeare, Brigade Surgeon, U. S. V., are assigned to duty in Washington, D. C., for an additional period of two months, for the purpose of completing their report. (W. D., May 24.)

#### PAY DEPARTMENT.

Maj. George G. Arthur, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will proceed to Havana, Cuba. (D. Cuba, May 13.)

The following changes in stations and duties of officers of the Pay Department are ordered: Maj. John C. Muhlenberg, Paymr., U. S. A., is assigned to duty as Chief Paymaster, Dept. of the Gulf; Maj. Seymour Howell, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will proceed to Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa.; Maj. Bradner D. Slaughter, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will proceed to Omaha, Neb. (W. D., May 23.)

Maj. Seymour Howell, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., is relieved from further duty in the Department of the Gulf, and will proceed to Camp Meade, Pa. (D. G., May 23.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Ordnance Department are ordered: Capt. James Rockwell, Jr., from Porto Rico, and will rejoin his station at Springfield Armory, Mass.; Capt. Frank E. Hobbs, is assigned to duty at Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.; Capt. Edwin B. Babbit will perform inspection duty at the powder works of the Lafin and Rand Powder Company, the Dittmar Powder Company, and the works of Lewis Nixon; 1st Lieut. Clarence C. Williams is assigned to duty as inspector of powder at the Dupont Powder Works, near Wilmington,

Del.; 1st Lieut. Harry H. Stout is assigned to duty at the Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, Cal. (W. D., May 20.)

Ord. Sergt. James Fawdry will report to the C. O. Madison Barracks for discharge June 25, and subsequent enlistment, and then return to Fort Ontario. (S. O. 118, D. E., May 23.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Maj. William C. Langford, 2d U. S. Vol. Engrs. (Captain, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.), will proceed to Washington, D. C. (W. D., May 18.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

2d Lieut. William Mitchell, Signal Officer, U. S. V., will proceed to Quemados, Cuba, for duty as assistant to the signal officer of that department. (D. Cuba, May 12.)

Lieut. Charles B. Rogan, Jr., U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, will take station at Santa Clara. (D. M. and S. C., May 12.)

1st Lieut. Victor Shepherd, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, is assigned to duty in the office of the Signal Officer of this Department. (D. S., May 8.)

Maj. James Allen, Signal Corps, U. S. A., will report to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for duty as an assistant in his office. (W. D., May 22.)

2d Lieut. Richard O. Rickard, U. S. V. Signal Corps, is assigned to duty at Cienfuegos, Cuba. (W. D., May 22.)

2d Lieut. William E. Davies, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, is assigned to duty at Savannah, Ga., in connection with the muster out of the companies of the U. S. Vol. Signal Corps. (W. D., May 24.)

The 3d Co. of U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, Capt. Young, will proceed to Havana. (D. S., May 10.)

#### CHAPLAINS.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect on or about May 20, is granted Post Chaplain Ruter W. Springer, U. S. A. (D. L., May 15.)

#### CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY

##### 1ST CAVALRY—COLONEL ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD.

Sick leave for three months is granted Capt. John Pitcher, 1st U. S. Cav. (W. D., May 22.)

1st Lieut. Hugh D. Berkeley, 1st U. S. Cav., will proceed to Fort Robinson, Neb., and join his troop. (W. D., May 22.)

##### 2D CAVALRY—COLONEL HENRY E. NOYES.

1st Lieut. Ralph Harrison, 2d U. S. Cav., will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., for temporary recruiting service. (W. D., May 19.)

Squadron Sergt. Maj. William Haney, recently appointed from 1st Sergeant, Troop G, 2d U. S. Cav., now at Matanzas, will proceed to Santa Clara, Cuba. (D. M. and S. C., May 16.)

2d Lieut. John B. Christian, 2d U. S. Cav., will report in due time for examination before the Board appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York City, June 12, 1899, to examine Lieutenants of the line of the Army, with a view to selections for transfer to the Ordnance Department, U. S. A. (W. D., May 23.)

##### 3D CAVALRY—COLONEL SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. J. B. McDonald, 3d Cav. (S. O. 116, D. E., May 22.)

The leave for 20 days granted 1st Lieut. Alexander L. Dade, 3d Cav., is extended one day. (S. O. 115, D. E., May 20.)

1st Lieut. C. H. Hedden, 3d Cav., will return to his station at Fort Sheridan, Ill., when no longer required by the Court of Inquiry then in session in Chicago. (D. L., May 15.)

1st Lieut. E. L. Phillips, 3d Cav., is designated to distribute pay to troops. (Fort Ethan Allen, May 20.)

The leave granted Capt. Daniel L. Tate, 3d U. S. Cav., is extended to include June 6, 1899. (W. D., May 22.)

1st Sergt. R. Dickson, A, 3d Cav., is appointed Squadron Sergeant Major. (Fort Ethan Allen, May 23.)

1st Lieut. C. B. Meyer, Squadron Adjutant, 3d Cav., is detailed Post Adjutant and Recruiting Officer. (Fort Myer, May 22.)

##### 4TH CAVALRY—COLONEL CHARLES E. COMPTON.

Capt. James B. Erwin, 4th U. S. Cav., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty as Adjutant of his regiment. (W. D., May 23.)

1st Lieut. Edwin B. Winans, Jr., 4th U. S. Cav., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and join his regiment. (W. D., May 22.)

Troop F, 4th Cav., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Columbia, and will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (D. Cal., May 18.)

Maj. Charles Morton, 4th Cav., and Troop A of that regiment are relieved from duty in the Dept. of Columbia, and will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (D. Cal., May 18.)

1st Lieut. Jacob A. Augur, 4th U. S. Cav., will join his regiment. (W. D., May 20.)

##### 5TH CAVALRY—COLONEL SAMUEL B. SUMNER.

1st Lieut. Robert L. Howze, 6th U. S. Cav., is assigned to Troop I of that regiment, vice 1st Lieut. John T. Nance, appointed Squadron Adjutant. (W. D., May 23.)

1st Lieut. Edward C. Brooks, 6th U. S. Cav., is transferred from Troop L to Troop D of that regiment. (W. D., May 23.)

##### 6TH CAVALRY—COLONEL THEODORE A. BALDWIN.

1st Lieut. Matthew C. Butler, Jr., 7th U. S. Cav., is detailed on special duty at Division of Cuba headquarters as A. Q. M. (D. Cuba, May 13.)

Maj. Winfield S. Edgerly, 7th U. S. Cav., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., for medical treatment. (W. D., May 18.)

The funeral of the late Pvt. John A. Harrell, M, 7th Cav., took place from Fort Columbus with military honors, May 20.

Col. Theodore A. Baldwin, 7th U. S. Cav., will join his regiment in Cuba. (W. D., May 22.)

Capt. Horatio G. Sickel, 7th U. S. Cav., will report at St. Louis, Mo., for temporary recruiting service. (W. D., May 22.)

##### 9TH CAVALRY—COLONEL THOMAS McGREGOR.

1st Lieut. Sterling P. Adams, 9th Cav., will join his troop. (D. E., May 16.)

Leave for one month is granted Col. Thomas McGregor, 9th Cav., Fort Grant, Ariz. (D. Colo., May 15.)

##### 10TH CAVALRY—COLONEL SAMUEL M. WHITSIDE.

Upon the arrival of the six troops of the 10th Cav. at Gibara, the C. O. will assign the troops and detachments of his command to stations at the points to be designated by Lieut. Col. Haydon Y. Grubbs, 2d U. S. Vol. Inf., commanding District of Holguin, and will relieve the Volunteer troops with as little delay as practicable, taking station himself at Holguin. (D. S., May 10.)

##### 1ST ARTILLERY—COLONEL ROYAL T. FRANK.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. William P. Duvall, 1st U. S. Art., to take effect upon being relieved from his present duty at Augusta, Ga. (W. D., May 20.)

1st Lieut. John T. Martin, 1st U. S. Art., will join his battery. (W. D., May 20.)

##### 2D ARTILLERY—COLONEL A. C. M. PENNINGTON.

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. A. C. Taylor, 2d Art. (Fort McHenry, May 21.)

2d Lieut. H. P. Goodnow, 2d Art., is appointed Recruiting Officer. (Fort McHenry, May 17.)

Capt. A. C. Taylor, 2d Art., is appointed Summary Court Officer. (Fort McHenry, May 19.)

Capt. Robert M. Rogers, 2d U. S. Art., will proceed to Portland, Me., and assume charge of the general recruiting station in that city, relieving Capt. James H. Frier, 17th U. S. Inf., who will remain on duty at the recruiting station as assistant. (W. D., May 22.)

Sergt. B. Remington, Battery B, 2d Art., is attached to Battery O. (Fort McHenry, May 18.)

##### 3D ARTILLERY—COLONEL J. B. RAWLES.

Capt. Edward Davis, 3d U. S. Art., having relinquished the unexpired portion of his leave, will report for assignment to duty and with a view to joining, on June 1, 1899, his proper battery (B). (W. D., May 22.)

1st Lieut. Frank E. Harris, 3d U. S. Art., will proceed to Richmond, Va., for temporary recruiting service. (W. D., May 19.)

##### 4TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

2d Lieut. H. E. Cloke, 2d Art., will proceed to Fort Canby, Wash., and relieve 1st Lieut. E. O. Sarratt, 6th Art., of his duties theretofore. (D. Colo., May 18.)

Leave for two days is granted Capt. Edward Davis, 3d Art. (Fort Monroe, May 22.)

Leave for three days is granted 1st Lieut. M. G. Buckley, 3d Art. (Fort Hamilton, May 22.)

Leave for four days is granted Capt. Charles Ratish, C, 4th Art., has been promoted to Sergeant.

Capt. G. S. Creel, J. W. Beall, L. F. Hutto, J. R. Kerick, J. S. Parker and W. T. McConnell, G, 4th Art., have been promoted to Sergeant.

Battery D, 4th Art., Capt. Leary, commanding, will participate in the Peace Jubilee, Baltimore, May 22. (Fort McHenry, May 20.)

May 27, 1899.

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The transfer of 2d Lieut. John McClinton, 11th U. S. Inf., to the cavalry arm of the service, with rank in that arm from April 11, 1899, and his assignment to the 5th U. S. Cav., are announced. He will join the 5th U. S. Cav. after his arrival in the Dept. of Porto Rico, and will be assigned to a troop by the C. O. (W. D., May 22.)

## 13TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ALFRED T. SMITH.

Sick leave for two months is granted Capt. James M. Arrasmith, 13th U. S. Inf. (Major, C. G. S., U. S. V.). (W. D., May 10.)

## 14TH INFANTRY—COLONEL AARON S. DAGGETT.

The sick leave granted Maj. Carroll H. Potter, 14th U. S. Inf., is extended three months. (W. D., May 20.)

Upon being relieved by the detachments of Co. I, 24th Inf., Cos. B and H, 14th Inf., will proceed by steamer to Seattle, Wash., thence by rail to the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., via Portland, Ore. (D. Colo., May 11.)

Companies B and H, 14th Inf., arrived at Seattle from Companies A and E, en route to join the regiment at Manila. (D. Colo., May 11.)

Col. A. S. Daggett, 14th Inf., will join his regiment in the Philippine Islands, on the transport Grant, to sail May 29. (D. Colo., May 12.)

## 15TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDWARD MOALE.

Capt. George K. McGuaneagle, 15th U. S. Inf., will proceed to Baltimore, Md., for temporary recruiting service. (W. D., May 16.)

Capt. William N. Blow, Jr., 15th U. S. Inf., now on leave, will report in person May 27, 1899, to Maj. Folliot A. Whitney, 6th U. S. Inf., Recruiting Officer, New York City, for temporary recruiting duty. (W. D., May 19.)

Par. 15, S. O. 117, May 19, 1899, W. D., relating to Capt. William N. Blow, Jr., 15th U. S. Inf., is revoked. (W. D., May 23.)

## 16TH INFANTRY—COLONEL CHARLES C. HOOD.

Capt. William C. McFarland, 16th U. S. Inf., is, upon his own application, after over 32 years' service, retired, May 19, 1899. (W. D., May 19.)

Col. Charles C. Hood, 16th U. S. Inf., will proceed to join his regiment in the Philippine Islands. (W. D., May 19.)

Col. Charles C. Hood, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (W. D., May 19.)

18TH INFANTRY—COLONEL DAVID D. VAN VALZAH.

2d Lieut. C. D. Herron, 18th Inf., will proceed to Iloilo, Island of Panay, with detachment of recruits for the 8th Art. (D. P. and 8th C.)

1st Lieut. Ora E. Hunt, 18th Inf., R. O., Los Angeles, Cal., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. (D. Cal., May 13.)

1st Lieut. Ora E. Hunt, 18th Inf., R. O., Los Angeles, Cal., will return to his proper station—Los Angeles, Cal. (D. Cal., May 17.)

Sick leave for one month is granted Maj. Henry H. Adams, 18th U. S. Inf. (W. D., May 22.)

Par. 6, S. O. 33, W. D., Feb. 11, 1899, directing 2d Lieut. Edward S. Walton, 18th U. S. Inf., to report for examination for promotion at Governors Island, New York City, is revoked. (W. D., May 22.)

## 19TH INFANTRY—COLONEL SIMON SNYDER.

The transport Meade, with the 19th Inf. on board, returned to Ponce May 22. The Meade ran aground near Ponce a few days ago and several examinations by divers disclosed two small holes in her sides. These were repaired, and the Meade left May 20 for New York. When a short distance out a leak was discovered and the vessel had to put back. From examinations since made by divers it is believed she may require some extensive repairs before she can be made fit for the trip to New York, and it is also said the troops may have to come North on another transport.

## 20TH INFANTRY—COLONEL LOYD WHEATON.

1st Lieut. George H. Estes, 20th U. S. Inf., now on leave, will report in person to the Commanding General, Dept. of Cal., San Francisco, for assignment to the charge of the recruiting station in that city, to relieve Capt. R. H. R. Loughborough, 25th U. S. Inf., who will join his company. (W. D., May 22.)

## 21ST INFANTRY—COLONEL JACOB KLINE.

Maj. W. Wittich, 21st Inf., will join his regiment at Manila. (W. D., May 20.)

The leave for seven days granted Capt. Solomon E. Sparrow, 21st U. S. Inf., is extended twenty days. (D. L., May 23.)

## 23D INFANTRY—COLONEL SAMUEL OVENSHINE.

2d Lieuts. H. S. Howland and William T. Merry, 23d U. S. Inf., with a detachment of enlisted men of the 1st Battalion, 23d U. S. Inf., will take passage on the U. S. trans-  
port St. Paul to Cebu, Island of Cebu. (D. P. and 8th C., April 8.)

## 24TH INFANTRY—COLONEL HENRY B. FREEMAN.

The following companies of the 24th Inf. are relieved from duty in the Dept. of Colorado and will proceed by rail to San Francisco, Cal.: Co. C (Capt. James), from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Co. G (Capt. Brereton), from Fort Douglas, Utah. (D. Colo., May 15.)

The C. O., New Fort Spokane, Wash., will send detachments of Co. M, 24th Inf., to the following named posts to garrison the same: To Fort Walla Walla, Wash., 2d Lieut. Theodore A. Baldwin, Jr., one Sergeant, three Corporals and 12 privates; to Boise Barracks, Idaho, one Sergeant and 12 privates; to Fort Sherman, Idaho, one Sergeant and two Corporals, to complete the detail already sent to that post. (D. Colo., May 15.)

Co. L, 24th Inf. (Hovey's), now at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will proceed by rail to Seattle, Wash., thence by steamer to Alaska, leaving that city on May 15, and take as follows: At Dyke the Captain and 56 enlisted men; at Fort Wrangel, the 1st Lieutenant and 49 enlisted men. (D. Colo., May 15.)

A detachment, to consist of one Corporal and 12 privates of Co. M, 24th Inf., will be sent from New Fort Spokane, Wash., to Fort Sherman, Idaho, to garrison that post, relieving the detachment of Troop F, 4th Cav., directed to return to its station, Boise Barracks, Idaho. (D. Colo., May 15.)

Capt. William Black, 24th U. S. Inf., will take charge of the Indianapolis Arsenal during Maj. Shaler's absence in California. (W. D., May 20.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. John J. Brereton, 24th U. S. Inf. (W. D., May 24.)

1st Lieut. Claude H. Miller, 24th Inf., will join his company (E) stationed at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (D. Cal., May 17.)

2d Lieut. John B. Sanford, 24th Inf., will join his company (II) stationed at Alcatraz Island, Cal. (D. Cal., May 17.)

Col. Henry B. Freeman, 24th U. S. Inf., is detailed as a member of the Examining Board appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., vice Lieut. Col. Henry Wagner, 4th U. S. Cav., relieved. (W. D., May 22.)

## 25TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ANDREW S. BURT.

2d Lieut. Allen Parker, 25th U. S. Inf., is assigned to temporary duty at headquarters Dept. of Lakes. (D. L., May 18.)

1st Lieut. J. E. Hunt, 25th Inf., with a detachment of 20 enlisted men of the 25th Inf. (which will include proper complement of non-commissioned officers) to be selected by the post commander, will proceed from Fort Logan, Colo., to the new post at Sheridan, Wyo., and take charge of and guard public buildings now ready for occupancy at that point. (D. Colo., May 11.)

2d Lieut. Allen Parker, 25th U. S. Inf. will join his regiment. (D. L., May 22.)

1st Lieut. John E. Hunt, 25th U. S. Inf., in addition to his other duties will relieve Capt. Marion M. McMillan, A. Q. M., U. S. V., of his responsibilities at Sheridan, Wyoming. Capt. McMillan will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., in time to take the transport Grant, sailing May 29, 1899, for Manila. (W. D., May 22.)

## RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Ord. Sgt. William H. Brown, Willets Point, New York; Drum Major Henry Downs, 21st U. S. Inf., Plattsburgh Barracks, New York; Sgt. Philipp Franger,

band, 8d U. S. Art., Angel Island, Cal.; Sgt. Will A. Pottinger, Troop B, 5th U. S. Cav., Utuado, Porto Rico; Sgt. Jewett Curtis, Co. B, 14th U. S. Inf., Dyers, Alaska. (W. D., May 18.)

## TO REPORT FOR DUTY.

The following officers having arrived on U. S. transport Portland, will report to their respective regimental commanders for duty, via: 1st Lieut. George J. Godfrey, 22d U. S. Inf.; 2d Lieuts. Charles E. Clark, 23d U. S. Inf.; Walter S. Brown, 3d U. S. Inf.; Duncan K. Major, Jr., 14th U. S. Inf.; James Justice, 22d U. S. Inf.; Albert N. McClure, 14th U. S. Inf.; James Hanson, 14th U. S. Inf. (D. C. and 8th Corps, April 10.)

## EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

A Board of Officers is appointed to meet at Matanzas, Cuba, May 25, for the examination of officers to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Col. H. E. Noyes, 2d U. S. Cav.; Majors C. A. Dempsey, 2d U. S. Inf., E. C. Ives, Chief Surgeon, U. S. V.; Capt. and Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; W. T. Duggan, 10th U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. J. H. Stone, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.; 1st Lieuts. W. B. Clark, 2d U. S. Cav., Recorder. (D. M. and S. C., May 17.)

The following named officers will report to Col. Henry E. Noyes, 2d U. S. Cav., President of the Board convened at Matanzas, for examination for promotion: Capt. George A. Cornish, 15th U. S. Inf., Clego de Avila; 1st Lieuts. Ed. A. Helmick, 10th U. S. Inf., Matanzas; William A. Phillips, 2d U. S. Inf., Cienfuegos. (D. M. and S. C., May 17.)

A Board of Officers is appointed to meet at Santiago, Cuba, May 8, for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Col. Richard Comba, 6th U. S. Inf.; Major Theodore F. Forbes, 5th U. S. Inf.; Capt. George P. Borden, 6th U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieuts. Ira A. Shimer, M. D.; James H. Church, M. D.; Americus Mitchell, 5th Inf., Recorder. (D. S., May 5.)

A Board of officers, to consist of Maj. George S. Grimes, 2d U. S. Art.; Capt. Edwin P. Brewer, 7th U. S. Cav.; Lieut. Herbert S. Whipple, 7th U. S. Cav., will convene at Camp Columbia, Buena Vista, Cuba, May 11, 1899, to examine into and report upon the qualifications of Sgt. William Bramstedt, Troop A, 7th U. S. Cav., and such other enlisted men at the post as may desire to be examined, for the position of Post Quartermaster Sergeant. (D. Cuba, May 6.)

## ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The officers of the infantry arm named in the accompanying list, recently promoted, are assigned to regiments as indicated opposite their names:

Colonel, promoted from Lieutenant Colonel.

Name.	Promoted from	Assigned to	Date of rank.
Ezra P. Evers	9th Inf.	10th Inf.	May 16, 1899
Lieutenant Colonels, promoted from Majors.			
Egbert B. Savage	8th Inf.	10th Inf.	May 14, 1899
Chas. A. Coolidge	7th Inf.	9th Inf.	May 16, 1899

Majors, promoted from Captains.

Name.	Promoted from	Assigned to	Date of rank.
John J. O'Connell	1st Inf.	1st Inf.	Mar. 2, 1899
Harry L. Haskell	12th Inf.	12th Inf.	Mar. 2, 1899
Benj. C. Lockwood	22d Inf.	21st Inf.	Mar. 13, 1899
Chas. M. Rockefeller	9th Inf.	6th Inf.	Mar. 16, 1899
Chas. H. Hinton	18th Inf.	18th Inf.	Mar. 26, 1899
Philip Reade	8d Inf.	8th Inf.	Mar. 31, 1899
J. T. Van Orsdel	7th Inf.	7th Inf.	Apr. 1, 1899
William Gorlaich	3d Inf.	10th Inf.	Apr. 2, 1899
James A. Buchanan	11th Inf.	15th Inf.	May 4, 1899
Joseph E. Huston	20th Inf.	19th Inf.	May 5, 1899
Willis Wittich	21st Inf.	21st Inf.	May 14, 1899

Col. Ezra P. Evers will, upon the expiration of leave, proceed to join his regiment. Lieut. Col. Egbert B. Savage, Majors John J. O'Connell and Benjamin C. Lockwood will join their respective regiments. Lieut. Col. Charles A. Coolidge and Major Willis Wittich will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report for assignment to duty. Major Charles M. Rockefeller will join the 6th U. S. Inf., upon its arrival in the Philippine Islands. Major Joseph F. Huston will join the 19th U. S. Inf., upon its arrival in the Philippine Islands. (W. D., May 20.)

The officers of the infantry arm named in the accompanying list, recently promoted, are assigned to regiments as indicated opposite their names:

First Lieutenants, promoted from Second Lieutenants, with rank from March 2, 1899.

Name.	Promoted from	Assigned to	Co.
Ralph E. Ingram	5th Inf.	5th Inf.	C.
Robert C. Davis	17th Inf.	17th Inf.	C.
Charles W. Exton	20th Inf.	20th Inf.	C.
David P. Wheeler	23d Inf.	22d Inf.	A.
Edgar Ridlenour	16th Inf.	16th Inf.	C.
Chauncey B. Humphrey	3d Inf.	3d Inf.	C.
Berkeley Enochus	23d Inf.	23d Inf.	L.
William L. Murphy	24th Inf.	24th Inf.	K.
Robert J. Maxey	6th Inf.	6th Inf.	E.
G. Maury Crale	20th Inf.	20th Inf.	E.
David L. Stone	22d Inf.	22d Inf.	E.
Walter T. Bates	17th Inf.	17th Inf.	E.
Percy M. Cochran	7th Inf.	7th Inf.	E.
George N. Bomford	5th Inf.	5th Inf.	D.
William A. Cavanaugh	20th Inf.	20th Inf.	H.
William C. Geiger	14th Inf.	14th Inf.	H.
Frank D. Wickham	16th Inf.	18th Inf.	F.
William H. Oury	23d Inf.	12th Inf.	F.
Robert O. Van Horn	17th Inf.	17th Inf.	F.

The officers who are not assigned to companies by this order will be assigned to companies by their respective regimental commanders.

Lieut. David P. Wheeler will join the 22d U. S. Inf. Lieut. Frank D. Wickham will join the 18th U. S. Inf. Lieut. William H. Oury will join the 12th U. S. Inf. (W. D., May 20.)

OFFICERS TO ACCOMPANY THE 6TH U. S. INF. TO THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Field and Staff: Col. E. R. Kellogg, Lieut. Col. C. W. Miner, Capt. B. A. Poore, Adjutant; Capt. Omar Bundy, Quartermaster; 1st Lieut. S. J. B. Schindel, Commissary; Capt. G. B. Walker, Commanding 1st Battalion; Capt. B. A. Byrne, Commanding 2d Battalion; Capt. Charles Byrne, Commanding 3d Battalion.

Company A—1st Lieut. E. T. Cole, Commanding company;

2d Lieut. Marshall Childs.

Company B—1st Lieut. H. J. Hunt, Commanding company;

2d Lieut. J. P. Drouillard.

Company C—1st Lieut. W. E. Gleason, Commanding company.

Company D—Capt. Z. W. Torrey, Commanding company;

2d Lieut. E. G. Peyton.

Company E—Capt. W. L. Simpson, commanding company;

Company F—1st Lieut. O. E. Edwards, commanding company;

2d Lieut. A. M. Wetherill.

Company G—2d Lieut. R. J. Maxey, Commanding company.

Company H—1st Lieut. H. V. Evans, Commanding company.

Company I—1st Lieut. W. H. Simons, Commanding company;

2d Lieut. H. A. Hanigan.

Company K—2d Lieut. W. F. Nesbitt, Commanding company.

Company L—Capt. W. K. Jones, Commanding company;

2d Lieut. L. P. Schindel.

Company M—2d Lieut. J. V. Heldt, Commanding company.

Chaplain, John A. Randolph; Capt. Chas. Lynch, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; Dr. H. E. Menage, A. A. S.; Dr. B. F. Van Meter, A. A. S.; Dr. W. L. Whittington, A. A. S.; Dr. J. F. Halsell, A. A. S.

## TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made, to take effect this date: 1st Lieut. Lincoln F. Kilbourne, from the 1st U. S. Inf. to the 3d U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. George L. Broady, from the 3d U. S. Inf. to the 1st U. S. Inf., Co. I. (W. D., May 20.)

The following transfer and assignment is made in the 25th U. S. Inf., to take effect this date: Capt. Edwin F. Glenn is transferred from Co. G to Co. H; Capt. Frank H. Albright is assigned to Co. G. (W. D., May 20.)

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following transfers are made, to take effect this date: Maj. Earl D. Thomas, from the 8th U. S. Cav. to the 5th U. S. Cav.; Maj. Henry W. Sprout, from the 5th U. S. Cav. to the 8th U. S. Cav. (W. D., May 20.)

Lieut. Charles S. Wallace, Signal Officer, U. S. V., will proceed to Santiago de Cuba. (D. Cuba, May 18.)

Major S. P. Kramer, Surg., U. S. V., will, in addition to his present duties, perform those of A. A. Q. M. and A. C. of S. at hospital at Vedado. (D. Cuba, May 18.)

Capt. James Hanahan, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Reno, Oklahoma. (D. Cuba, May 18.)

Lieut. Charles S. Wallace, Signal Officer, U. S. V., will proceed to Santiago de Cuba. (D. Cuba, May 18.)

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Referring to a press dispatch from Washington announcing that it was a virtual certainty that the new cruiser for the Great Lakes would be built, the "Marine Record" of May 11 said: "It is not true that Canada has violated the Rush-Bagot agreement by maintaining any war vessels whatever on any of the lakes. If the United States really desire to have war vessels on the lakes, seeing that the war vessels of no other power are there to confront them, or to be a menace to the peace of that country, it could be for no other purpose

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than a menace to Canada. Canada does not desire to  
maintain war vessels on the lakes, and until she does  
there can be no necessity for the United States to do  
so."

In attempting to show the retrogression which war has brought to France, the "Civil and Military Gazette" of India admits to its columns without contradiction the statement that in the war of 1870-71, with Germany, France met with "the destruction of all that a nation holds most dear." Placed side by side, it may be seriously questioned whether France or Germany was the loser by that war. France lost tremendously in men and property, but set off against all those considerations stands out the great and luminous fact which those who do well to heed who continually preach the decadence of our sister republic, that through that war she shook off the shackles of monarchy and got rid probably forever of the Napoleonic fetish which had it lasted from that time until now might have cost her far more in vain glory and extravagance than she had to surrender to the Germans. The loss of Alsace and Lorraine was not too small a price to pay for the establishment of a republic on the foundation it has stood upon for nearly three decades of fierce agitation. Germany "won" at Sedan but the liberties of the country went back years, while those of the vanquished leaped forward. Popular liberty in Germany issued from the war in gloom; that of France came out into the sunlight of progress. France gained a President; Germany gained an autocrat. Nestling close to the national heart for years had lain the hope of a republic and it required a war to realize that hope. That was the thing France "held most dear," dearer even than the lives of her brave sons who battled against the Prussians or the hard-earned millions that crossed the Rhine or the provinces from which the tri-color was taken. It would be a strange sight but a most impressive one were the French to meet every German celebration of a victory in '70 with a counter celebration of the founding of their republic.

**NEW MISSION FOR WEST POINT.**

The permanent acquisition as colonial possessions of countries which have different customs and languages from ours is destined to make changes in the curriculum at West Point which it would be well for those having the care of our great military academy to take under their immediate attention. It is inevitable that the success of that institution will demand special instruction in the languages, history, customs and system of the islands furnishing colonial troops for all cadets destined to service with such troops. Colonialism is a wide field, both in the perspective of the future and in the past that stretches its long procession of ghastly failures side by side with the ruins of ambitious nations. The Academy, to be the source of strength and confidence it has been to the country in the past, must keep abreast with the needs of the hour. The absence of some features in the Academic training has thus far not been so clearly felt since the first problems which our soldiers have had to face in our new possessions have been those in which military knowledge counted for the most. As these emergencies melt away with the years we shall need officers with additional training, with a facility for understanding local conditions and of entering into the ambitions and aspirations of the people with whom they are thrown into contact, through a thorough knowledge of their language and their historical past. The story is told of Gen. Gordon that one day before he left for the Sudan when he was found pondering over some Arabic literature, and was asked why he wasted his time, he replied:

"To know what the Sudanese need, I must know what they have had."

This has been the keynote with those who have made the greatest success in colonizing. It is for the want of this very training that the "Civil and Military Gazette" of India aims its criticism at the prevailing British methods, referred to on the next page.

No military academy in the world has a higher reputation than West Point in all matters of a purely military character. If to its course of study it shall add instruction that shall make the graduate as ready to cope with colonial situations as he has hitherto been to grapple with problems that have arisen at home, we shall approach the solution of our new problems with more confidence and render less irritating the sudden perplexities of widened dominion.

The "National Druggist" has made a searching inquiry into the alleged harmfulness of borax and boric acid as preservatives of food. It has been able to find only one printed article purporting to be in any way authoritative in which the preservatives in question are said, and that by false analogy, to be perhaps injurious to the animal organism. The "Druggist" states that it has been able to find but one report in medical literature of evil consequences ascribed to borax or boric acid, that of Dr. Gowers, who states that in three cases in which large doses of borax had been given for prolonged periods in the treatment of epilepsy its use had been followed by psoriasis. The "Druggist" says that even if psoriasis was caused by the borax, does not the exclusive use of meats put up with common salt give rise to a much worse disease, scurvy? And, yet, it adds, the use of salt as a food preservative is not forbidden. On the other hand, the "Druggist" cites many and eminent authorities in testimony to the harmfulness of borax and boric acid as preservatives. In short, says the New York "Medical Journal," the "Druggist," seems to us to have "blown away" the last possible objection to the use of these agents for preserving articles of food. The "Medical Journal" also calls attention to the physical harm done to white residents of tropical regions by their habits of eating over much meat and other highly nitrogenous food, and of using alcohol as freely as in their own temperate climates. It says that the white man's appetite is not, as is generally believed, dulled by the hot climate, but, on the contrary, is sharpened by it, and he eats more than ever. Our medical contemporary adds the warning that unless the white man wishes to become the irascible dyspeptic, liver-troubled person that so many Anglo-Indians are, or a diabetic as are so many of the semi-Europeanized Chinese, he should limit himself in the matter of more highly nitrogenous foods and in the use of alcohol, and "fill up" to the demands of his appetite for a square meal with rice and other vegetables and fruits.

"A History of the American Nation," by Prof. Andrew G. McLaughlin, is the latest volume in the Twentieth Century series by D. Appleton & Co., of New York. Its purpose is to trace the main outlines of national development to show how the American people came to be what they are. One excellent feature of the book is the absence of month dates with which the student is usually confused in the average history. Days of the month are given only in the case of a few leading events. It would be well if such an idea would take possession of the minds of the many teachers of history in our schools who imagine that their chief function is to cram the mind of the child with a mass of dates to the exclusion of everything else. In talking over historical events within the compass of our memory, we have been content to get the year right. In scanning the entire world through all the centuries, the ordinary student will be very lucky indeed if he can remember the year of the chief happenings. What appears to be an error is found in the relation of the troubles of William Lloyd Garrison, where it is said of him that he was "led through the streets of Boston with a rope about his neck." The rope was placed around the body, and not around the neck, a difference which though possibly of not much moment to the historian, was without doubt of great importance to the famous abolitionist at the time.

May 27, 1899.

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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## INDIA PRAISES WEST POINT.

In an exhaustive article on "Mercenary Troops and Their Leaders" the "Civil and Military Gazette" of Lahore, India, forecasts the future of the colonial Army of the United States. Representing as it does the military opinions of the largest of Britain's possessions, the views of this paper, which, by the way, published the first of Rudyard Kipling's writings, have a peculiar force and applicability.

"One result for the United States of a colonial empire," says the "Gazette," "must be a colonial Army. It is not to be supposed that they will continue to employ exclusively American troops for service in Cuba and the Philippine Islands, if local material can be made to serve the purpose. The example of a colonial Army is ready to their hand in the British possessions in Africa and in the East and West Indies. This pattern they will doubtless endeavor to follow in regiments of Cubans and Malays, stiffened with negro troops from the States, and controlled, after the British method, by a sufficient proportion of white soldiery. There is no reason to suppose that American officers should be one whit less successful than Britons in making good fighting men out of unpromising material, and we may trust them to rival and indeed endeavor to improve on our methods. The whole thing depends upon the white officers, the manner of their supply, and the qualifications sought for the task."

The "Gazette" then proceeds to explain how the officering of the British colonial armies is effected. For the Egyptian Army and other African troops, selected men of some standing are employed out of every arm of the Imperial Service. The West Indian troops are officered direct from Sandhurst or by exchange from British regiments. The East Indian troops are officered direct from Sandhurst, and also to some extent by transfer from British regiments. When it comes to academic preparation this journal places the American officers far ahead.

"At Sandhurst," the Gazette asserts, "the training is solely directed to preparation of the cadets for their duties as officers of European troops. Their liberal education they are supposed to bring with them from the universities or the public schools, and the technical education is directed to one single object only—the conduct of British troops in war or peace. Far different is the method of West Point. The cadets are prepared and qualified for all careers, not for one only."

"We see American officers in request for all the professions of civil life. They become schoolmasters, lawyers, civil and railway engineers—everything except, perhaps, doctors and clergymen."

The "Gazette" believes there should be, and probably soon will be, sufficient British officers with native regiments to permit of instruction of the newly joined by their own seniors. In this way, it thinks, the white officers of the native army will from the first be fitted for their real duties. They will not spend two years in learning much which they afterwards forget and unlearn, and they will not lose that two years of their special training. "It is in this direction," it says, "that we expect to see our American kinsmen improve upon our model in the organization of their local troops. But we can see no reason why we should not ourselves adopt the system proposed, and leave the Americans nothing to surpass."

It is quite true that our possessions are insignificant compared with the vast territories which own the sovereignty of Great Britain, but as we have set out to show the nations of the world a better way than the old rule of force for the assimilation of strange peoples, we may have a greater task before us than we at present imagine, and may need all the assistance that preparatory training for the task will give us. If, after decades of experience in India, the British Army is now held up to condemnation for wanting the very elements that one would believe were vital to success in colonial government, it may be that we will not be premature in

taking steps at this early day to avoid the errors into which our Oriental contemporary seems to think it has fallen. "That new occasions teach new duties," is a maxim as true of the Army as of statesmanship, and as worthy of being observed in everything that pertains to the prestige of Americanism either at home or abroad.

The India critic insists that for successful conduct of native troops a most special qualification is familiarity with their languages, habits, customs and modes of thought. For this is needed a study of their history and antecedents, which, together with instruction in the language of the country, should be comprised in the cadet's preparation before he enters the country. To prevent loss of time, it recommends sending the 2d Lieutenant straight to a native regiment, to learn practically the language and customs of which he has so far only read. The objection that it would be beneath his dignity to learn drill with native troops is met by the assertion that those officers who have done so have felt no humiliation.

## OUR ARMY SHORT OF OFFICERS.

The list of officers of the 5th U. S. Inf. published last week was an excellent illustration of the editorial statement as to the condition of the Army appearing in the same number. Of the seven field and staff officers belonging to this regiment, only two, the Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel, were present for duty on May 1. None of the Majors and neither the Adjutant nor Quartermaster. Of the company officers only three Captains, six 1st Lieutenants and five 2d Lieutenants were present, an average of one officer to a company. Three companies are commanded by Captains, six by 1st Lieutenants and three by 2d Lieutenants. One orphaned company, G, has no commissioned officer present, and has been obliged to seek a foster parent in 1st Lieut. Edward Siegerfoos, of Co. F.

The list we publish this week of officers who are to accompany the 6th Inf. to Manila shows that neither of its Majors is present for duty, and only three of eight Captains present are in command of companies, three being in command of battalions and two on staff duty. Only one-half of the 1st Lieutenants are present, six serving as company commanders and one as Commissary. There are nine of the twenty 2d Lieutenants on duty, and three of these command companies. Sixteen of the forty-two commissioned officers are absent. Maj. Whitney is on recruiting service in New York, and Maj. Crowell on sick leave. Capt. Turner is on detached service at Fort Spokane. Capt. Kennon is Major and A. A. G. of Volunteers. Capt. Morton is assistant mustering officer Georgia. Capt. Taggart, Captain and A. C. S., U. S. V. Capt. Atkinson is on recruiting service at Bridgeport, Ct., and Capt. Beacom is under orders to join. Of the 1st Lieutenants, E. R. Chrisman is on mustering duty at Huntsville, and C. N. Purdy at Augusta. W. C. Bennett is absent sick, and H. Y. Grubbs is Lieutenant Colonel of the 2d U. S. Vol. Inf. 2d Lieut. J. Robertson is mustering officer at Camp Meade, Pa. There is one vacancy in the list of Captains, four in the 1st Lieutenants, and three in the 2d Lieutenants, according to the last roster.

Lieut. John Howard, 19th Inf., the son of Gen. O. O. Howard, who has just returned from Porto Rico, said to a reporter at the Buckingham Hotel, New York: "I am just recovering from a heat stroke which I received in Porto Rico, not because of the climate or any indiscretion on my part, but because every officer there is compelled to do three or four men's work. Officers have to be detailed to the custom house, and detailed to this, that and the other thing, until there is scarcely one commissioned officer left to each company. Consequently they are worked very hard—much harder than they should be. This difficulty would all be done away with if Congress would increase the standing Army to 100,000 men. That would be only about one soldier to every thousand civilians, and surely that percentage is not large. Then with three commissioned officers to a company there would be enough to look after any duties which might devolve upon them. Even then there would not be more than enough to do the work."

The present condition of our Army is indicated by the report on the 8th U. S. Infantry by the Inspector General of the Department of Havana, Lieut. Col. Philip Reade, I. G. U. S. V. This regiment, Lieut. Col. Philip H. Ellis, commanding, had at the time of the inspection 1,022 men present for duty; 335 men had been in active campaign and 817 had been in the service for less than one year. About 400 men are to be discharged upon their own application under existing orders, and 190 recruits are en route to join. The greater part of the men have never fired a ball cartridge since they entered the service. Since their arrival at Havana, Dec. 14, 1898, with 700 recruits in the regiment, they have been largely occupied with patrol duty, with 24 hours on and 48 hours off. When reviewed and inspected by Gen. Breckinridge early in February one-third of the regiment was absent from camp on guard duty in Havana, camping in the public streets and squares. It is very reasonably urged by Col. Ellis that the regiment has no range, no time and no opportunity to learn the use of their weapons.

Commenting on this statement, Col. Reade says: "Men come and go; short periods of enlistment, and the facility with which discharges are now obtained have operated to change the standard of effectiveness. The war time connections are severed, and the regiment will lose not only its military identification, but also its effectiveness, unless the mass is leavened, by the assignment of veterans. If reasons of location or climate are advanced as a cause why 'target practice' cannot be had here, it is submitted that such be required to be had at Columbus Barracks, or some recruiting depot of concentration be-

fore sending recruits to this Department. Better yet, would be the effect of instructions from the War Department to all recruiting officers to specially enlist for the organizations serving within the limits of this Department, former soldiers of known qualifications, and none other. A soldier who uses his rifle only to drill with occasionally, and not to shoot with, is an object of ridicule, but not of laughter; the lack of ability is too serious a matter to be laughed at. On the battlefield of the future the soldier who has not received the markaman's training will be as useless as a woman!"

"Having no space within which to maneuver, this regiment of recruits has not been able to have extended order drills. The majority of the men now in ranks do not know the names of their equipments; do not know the number of their squad or who is in charge of it; do not know the condition of their clothing accounts; do not know what the soldier's handbook imparts; do not know the component parts of the ration; do not know how properly to care for their own equipments; are not imbued with the spirit of military traditions; do not know the extent of their own ignorance upon matters considered elementary a year ago. The men are willing enough, but being willing is hardly being ready." The fact that it is reported as making a good appearance, in spite of all these disadvantages, is highly creditable to the officers of the regiment. Nearly one-half of the officers were absent at the time of the inspection. Three, Maj. Egbert E. Savage and John F. Stretch and 1st Lieut. Edward M. Jones, were sick and the following were on detached service: Col. George M. Randall, Capt. P. Henry Ray, Robert F. Ames, Colville P. Terrell, Montgomery D. Parker, Wilds P. Richardson, Wilson Y. Stamper, Edgar S. Walker, Frederick Perkins, 1st Lieuts. George W. Kirkman, Frederick L. Knudsen, Edwin Bell, Russell C. Langdon, 2d Lieuts. Bert H. Merchant, Joseph F. Janda, Gaston S. Turner.

The officers present for duty were Philip H. Ellis, Lieut. Col., commanding regiment; Albert E. Truby, 1st Lieut. and Asst. Surg., Regimental Surgeon; Frederic H. Sargent, 1st Lieut. and Adj't., Regimental Adjutant; James R. Lindsay, 1st Lieut. and Q. M., Regimental Quartermaster; Wm. L. Pitcher, Capt., commanding Co. commanding; Co. D; John K. Miller, 1st Lieut., commanding Co. A, and 2d Battalion; John Stafford, Capt., commanding Co. K, and 3d Battalion; Chase W. Kennedy, Capt., commanding Co. B; Chas. Gerhardt, 1st Lieut., commanding Co. C; John R. Seyburn, 1st Lieut., commanding Co. D; John K. Miller, 1st Lieut., commanding Co. L; Traber Norman, 1st Lieut., commanding Co. I; Lawrence B. Simonds, 1st Lieut., commanding Co. F; Merch. B. Stewart, 1st Lieut., commanding Co. G; Chas. E. Russell, 1st Lieut., on duty with Co. F; Edgar T. Collins, 2d Lieut., commanding Co. H; Harry A. Eaton, 2d Lieut., Acting Regimental Commissary; Edward W. Perkins, 2d Lieut., under arrest; Henry S. Wagner, 2d Lieut., commanding Co. M; Wilson B. Burtt, 2d Lieut., on duty with Co. K; Robert C. Foy, 2d Lieut., on duty with Co. A.

Commenting on the present condition of things, Col. Reade says:

"The Army is now in a transition state between the old and the new. The 8th U. S. Regiment suffers from absenteeism. It is to be overloaded with raw recruits. The officers now with it need reinforcement. More officers are needed. This regiment now has serving with the colors only four Captains. The average length of military service of the nineteen line officers now serving with the regiment, is less than ten years, counting in cadet service and service in the ranks—either in the permanent or Volunteer establishment. Trained company officers only can teach the important lesson in its details, of how best to meet the requirements of the new life. With the passing and discharge of old-time soldiers, there also passes the old-time discipline, which formerly could be relied upon in any emergency. I doubt if any foot regiment, composed as the Army will be in two months from now, could live contentedly for two days from haversacks, or ten days from wagons. In order to make the Army representative of the nation, recruiting officers should be instructed to elevate the type and standard by enlisting only men of special qualifications or military experience. A considerable proportion of our citizens are now habituated to handling firearms, and are possessed of some experience in field service. Some enthusiasm for soldiering prevails; our small Army is recruited up nearly to the limit. The faithfulness and discernment of our recruiting officers can now be measured by the character and abilities of the recruits sent to regiments."

Attention is called to the absence of military subjects among the paintings sent to recent exhibitions of the London Royal Academy which is ascribed by Lord Lansdowne to a "decline of the picturesque in military matters." Still, the absence of military subjects is not noticed among French and Italian painters, and it is rather to be ascribed to a dominance of the commercial spirit among those who have the money with which to buy pictures. Though naval subjects are more common with English artists they on the whole prefer whalers and fishing boats to modern men-of-war. Armor clad, torpedo boats and submarine craft do not lend themselves to the picturesque.

D. Appleton & Co., of New York, in continuation of their Library of Useful Stories have issued "The Story of the British Race," by John Munro, who has prepared several interesting tables whose bases of computation may not be clear to every one. In giving an area table on the average stature, "without shoes" is the rule but in the table on weights it is "with clothes."

## THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Allen.  
Commandant U. S. Marine Corps—Brig. Gen. Chas. Heywood.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

MAY 19.—Comdr. R. R. Ingersoll, from the Naval Academy and to the Annapolis.

Lieut. Comdr. R. P. Jasper, to examination under Sec. 1493, and to continue on waiting orders.

Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Helm, promoted to Lieutenant Commander.

Naval Cadet H. N. Jensen, from Naval Academy to home and wait orders.

A. Gunner J. H. Lehman, from Naval Academy and to the Annapolis.

Lieut. W. C. P. Muir, from the Naval Academy and to the Annapolis.

Lieut. Comdr. C. W. Bartlett, from the Naval Academy and to the Annapolis.

P. A. Engr. T. W. Kinkaid, from the Naval Academy to the Annapolis at once.

P. A. Engr. O. W. Koester, from Naval Academy to the Annapolis.

P. A. Engr. N. E. Trench, from Naval Academy to the Annapolis.

Surg. F. Rogers, to Marine Rendezvous, Philadelphia, May 22, for duty in connection with recruiting.

The following Naval Cadets are detached from the Naval Academy and ordered home and placed on waiting orders: F. R. Holman, W. M. Falconer, A. H. McCarthy, H. Williams, W. McDowell, O. D. Duncan, R. W. Henderson, A. Kants, C. T. Owens, W. C. Asserson, A. C. Owen, S. G. McGill, Jr., I. F. Landis, C. S. Kempf, D. S. Mahony, H. L. Collins, L. C. Richardson, A. T. Graham, G. Van Orden, A. S. C. Smith, E. C. Keenan, W. D. Leahy, P. L. Pratt, H. E. Yarnell, H. P. Perrill, A. J. Hepburn, D. E. Thelen, A. W. Pressey, N. L. Jones, W. H. Reynolds, L. M. Overstreet, W. R. White, T. C. Hart, O. G. Murdin, L. R. Sergeant, C. R. Miller, G. Chase, J. W. Graeme, V. S. Houston, W. R. Sexton, D. F. Boyd, Jr.

MAY 20.—P. A. Engr. W. P. Winchell, from the Raleigh, when out of commission, to home and wait orders.

P. A. Paymr. W. L. Wilson, from duty as Recorder of Naval Board, Washington, and wait orders.

Prof. Math. P. R. Alger, from Bureau of Ordnance, June 9, and to Naval Academy June 10.

The following officers have passed the Examining Board for promotion in the grades mentioned: Comdras. G. H. Kearny and W. S. Moore, promoted to Commander. Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Fox, to Lieutenant Commander. Lieuts. L. D. Miner, J. M. Pickrell, R. B. Higgins, R. T. Hall, G. Kaemmerling, J. E. Palmer, H. F. Norton, R. I. Reid, F. J. Schell, R. S. Griffin, F. W. Bartlett, F. C. Biag, J. L. Gow, G. E. Burd, W. M. McFarland, B. C. Bryan, C. A. Carr, E. H. Scribner, F. M. Bennett, M. Bevington, T. F. Carter, F. C. Bowers, G. R. Salisbury, S. H. Leonard, Jr., H. Hall, T. H. Kinkaid, W. H. Alderice, W. S. Smith, K. McAlpine, D. C. Redgrave, W. W. White, B. C. Sampson, S. Arnold, M. A. Anderson, A. Moritz, E. Theis, W. H. Chambers, C. E. Rommel, J. C. Leonard, W. P. Winchell, C. C. Herbert, A. S. Halstead, H. G. Leopold, C. W. Dyson, C. H. Mathews and G. W. McElroy, promoted to Lieutenant.

MAY 22.—Asst. Surg. C. H. Delancy, from Marine Recruiting Rendezvous, Savannah, Ga., and to the Amphitrite.

P. A. Paymr. J. Fyffe, order detaching from the Annapolis and ordering to Monongahela as Pay Officer. He will continue duties on the Annapolis as Pay Officer.

Asst. Paymr. D. V. Chadwick, order to the Annapolis revoked, and he will continue his duties as Pay Officer of the Monongahela.

Asst. Surg. Barton L. Wright, appointed May 16.

Asst. Paymr. Arthur H. Cathcart, appointed May 15.

Lieut. (J. G.) Clark D. Stearns, promoted to Lieutenant (J. G.).

Lieut. Col. W. S. Muse, promoted to Lieutenant Colonel.

Lieut. H. A. Willey, promoted to Lieutenant.

Comdr. T. H. Stevens, promoted Commander.

Comdr. W. I. Moore, to Naval Station, Port Royal, June 1.

Lieut. A. F. Callender, retired from April 18, 1869.

Lieut. A. F. Callender, from the Vermont to home.

Lieut. C. S. Stanworth, to command the Penacook.

Lieut. B. C. Decker, from the Bureau of Ordnance and to Wilmington, Del., as Inspector of Powder at works of E. I. DuPont &amp; Co.; works Lafin &amp; Rand Powder Co., Pompton Lakes, N. J., and Dittman Powder Co., Farmingale, N. J.

Paymr. Clerk E. S. Updike, appointed for duty at Naval Home, Philadelphia.

Paymr. Clerk W. B. Rogers, appointed to assist settlement of accounts, Navy Yard, League Island.

Paymr. Clerk A. Reynard, appointed for duty to assist in settlement of accounts at Naval Home, Philadelphia.

Paymr. Clerk J. C. Palmer, appointed for duty in G. S. K. Dept., Norfolk.

MAY 23.—Capt. W. W. Mend, to Navy Yard, Mare Island, June 25.

Capt. C. S. Cotton, relieved as Captain, Navy Yard, Mare Island, and to the Independence.

Comdr. J. J. Hunker, from command of the Annapolis, when turned over to Naval Academy, to home and wait orders.

Capt. J. G. Green, order of 15th so far modified to detach him as Commandant of Puget Sound Naval Station, June 30, instead of June 1.

Lieut. W. Winder, from the Raleigh, when out of commission, and to the Michigan as Executive Officer.

Capt. G. C. Reiter, order of May 15, detaching him as Inspector in charge of 13th Lighthouse District, June 10, revoked. He will be detached from 13th Lighthouse District June 30, to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. G. W. Ments, from the Annapolis, when turned over to Naval Academy, and to Navy Yard, Boston, June 10.

Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Colahan, from Navy Yard, Boston, June 10, and to Bureau of Navigation.

Ensign H. A. Pearson, from the Raleigh, when out of commission, to home and wait orders.

Ensign F. L. Chadwick, from the Raleigh, when out of commission, to home and wait orders.

Lieut. C. B. Morgan, from the Raleigh when out of commission, to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. T. S. Phelps, from the Raleigh, when out of commission, to home and wait orders.

Capt. J. H. Coglian, from command of the Raleigh, when out of commission, and to Puget Sound Naval Station, as Commandant, June 30.

Ensign H. S. Ritter, from the Annapolis, when turned over to Naval Academy, and to the Massachusetts as Watch and Division Officer.

Ensign G. S. Davison, from the Annapolis, when turned over to the Naval Academy, and to the New York as Watch and Division Officer.

Paymr. A. Peterson, from the Baltimore, to home and wait orders.

Pay Dir. H. M. Denniston, from duty as General Storekeeper, Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., June 15, and to charge of Navy Pay Office, New York, June 30.

Pay Insp. A. Burtis, from the New York, as Fleet Paymaster, North Atlantic Station, June 30, to home and wait orders.

Pay Insp. E. Bellows, to Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., June 15.

P. A. Engr. C. N. Offley, order of 11th detaching him from the Vickburg, when out of commission, to home and wait orders, modified to the New York, when detached from the Vickburg.

Pay Dir. J. E. Tolfree, from charge of Navy Pay Office, New York, June 30, to home and wait orders.

Surg. E. H. Marsteller, from the Raleigh, when out of commission, to home and wait orders.

P. A. Surg. J. M. Moore, from the Raleigh, when out of commission, to home and wait orders.

Paymr. S. R. Colhoun, to additional duty in charge of accounts at Training Ship and Station, Newport, R. I.

Paymr. T. J. Cowie, from the Constitution, May 31, to home and be ready for orders to the Newark.

Pay Insp. W. J. Thomson, from charge of accounts of Coast and Geodetic Survey, May 31, and to Asiatic Station, per steamer of June 14, from Seattle, for duty as Fleet Paymaster, Asiatic Station.

P. A. Paymr. M. M. Ramsay, to charge of accounts of Coast and Geodetic Survey, May 31.

Paymr. C. W. Littlefield, to additional duty in charge of accounts of the Peoria.

Pay Insp. J. Foster, from Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., June 15, and to the New York, June 30, for duty as Fleet Paymaster, North Atlantic Station.

Acting Gunner G. D. Johnstone, from the Raleigh, when out of commission, and to Navy Yard, New York, for temporary duty for electrical instruction in Equipment Dept.

Lieut. H. A. Bishop, from the Texas, to home and wait orders.

Ensign P. Babin, from the Raleigh, when out of commission, and to Texas as Watch and Division Officer.

Lieut. H. Rodman, from the Raleigh, when out of commission, to home and granted leave for one month. On expiration of leave, to the Albatross.

Paymr. S. L. Hemp, from the Raleigh, when out of commission, to home and wait orders.

Acting Carpenter T. W. Richards, from the Resolute, and to duty with the Kearsarge.

Acting Carpenter T. E. Kiley, order of May 15, modified so as when detached from Raleigh to duty with the Kentucky.

Paymr. Clerk H. D. Lazelle, appointment for duty on the Raleigh, revoked when accounts settled.

Paymr. Clerk S. R. Marston, appointed for duty General Storekeeper Dept., Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

MAY 24.—Lieut. Comdr. W. A. Marshall, order of 16th, detaching from Resolute and ordering to command Potomac, revoked. He will continue his duties on board the Resolute.

Lieut. F. C. Bowers, from the Fish Commission, June 1, and to duty in connection with fitting out the Atlanta.

Lieut. W. O. Huime, from the Navy Yard, Pensacola, and to command the Potomac.

Ensign F. H. Clark, from the Lancaster, June 20, to home and wait orders.

Lieut. C. B. Brittain, from the Naval Academy to home and wait orders.

Lieut. C. B. Brittain, to the Lancaster, June 20.

Pay Dir. G. Cochran, from the Navy Yard, Norfolk, June 1, and to Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., June 15.

Ensign R. Stone, from the Alliance, June 6, to home and wait orders.

Ensign E. T. Pollock, from the Naval Academy, June 3, to home and wait orders.

Ensign E. T. Pollock, to the Alliance as Watch and Division Officer, June 8.

Paymr's Clerk G. A. White, appointed for duty on the Monongahela.

Paymr's Clerk C. S. Cowie, appointment for duty on the Constellation revoked when accounts are settled.

Paymr's Clerk H. C. Jordan, appointment for duty on U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey revoked when accounts are settled.

Paymr's Clerk J. E. Colcord, appointment for duty at Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., revoked, when accounts are settled.

Paymr's Clerk C. R. Sheaff, appointment for duty at Baltimore revoked, when accounts are settled.

Paymr's Clerk F. F. MacWilkie, appointment for duty on the New York revoked, when accounts are settled.

Paymr's Clerk W. A. Wallace, appointment for duty on the New York revoked, when accounts are settled.

MAY 25.—Comdr. R. W. Milligan, order of 8th modified so that he is detached from the New York May 27.

P. A. Paymr. J. H. Merriam, order of April 10 modified so that he will report for duty on board the Bennington instead of the Boston.

P. A. Surg. W. F. Arnold, sick leave extended two months.

P. A. Paymr. H. E. Biscoe, to temporary duty as Paymaster at Navy Yard, Norfolk.

Naval Cadet V. S. Houston, to Bureau of Equipment for temporary duty, for compass instruction.

Acting Gunner J. H. Lohman, order to report for duty at Annapolis, revoked. He is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to Navy Yard, New York, for temporary duty, for instruction in electricity.

Lieut. G. W. Kline, is detached from the Annapolis, when turned over to Naval Academy, and will there join the Brooklyn as Watch and Division Officer.

Acting Gunner P. Doherty, detached from Navy Yard, New York, and ordered to the Indiana.

Gunner G. L. Mallory, from the Indiana to Navy Yard, New York, for instruction in electricity.

Lieut. T. P. Magruder, to Washington, June 8, for examination under Sec. 1493, and then wait orders.

Pay Clerk H. C. Jordon, appointed for duty with Pay Office in charge of accounts of Coast and Geodetic Survey.

## MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MAY 25.—An Examining Board, to consist of Col. James Forney, as President; Cos. R. W. Huntington and George C. Reid, as members, and Capt. T. S. Borden, as Recorder, ordered to convene at the Marine Barracks, Washington, May 25.

## VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at Navy Department, May 26.

## NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Adm. W. T. Sampson, Commander-in-Chief.

BROOKLYN, Capt. T. F. Jewell. Same as New York.

DETROIT, Comdr. J. H. Dayton. Cruising in Central American waters. At Bluefields, Nicaragua. Address Bluefields, Nicaragua.

INDIANA, Capt. H. C. Taylor. At Navy Yard, New York.

MACHIAS, Capt. L. C. Logan. Left Nuevitas, Cuba, May 22, for New York, N. Y. Address Navy Yard, New York.

MARIETTA, Comdr. F. M. Symonds. Left Trinidad, May 3, for San Juan River. Address mail to Port of Spain, Trinidad.

MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Nicoll Ludlow. Capt. C. J. Train to command June 1. Same as New York.

NASHVILLE, Comdr. W. Maynard. At Friars Point, Miss., May 23. Returning South. Address New Orleans, La.

NEW YORK (Flagship), Capt. F. E. Chadwick. At Navy Yard, New York. Will sail for Newport May 28. Address Newport, R. I.

NEW ORLEANS, Capt. E. Longnecker. At New Orleans. Address New Orleans, La. Will join the vessels cruising under Rear Admiral Sampson about June 15.

TEXAS, Capt. C. D. Sigbee. At Navy Yard, New York.

## SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Adm. Henry L. Howison, Commanding.

CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. P. H. Cooper. Left Ismailia for Aden May 24. Will proceed to South Atlantic Station, in accordance with the following itinerary: Arrive Ismailia May 18, leave May 22; arrive Aden May 28, leave June 2; arrive Zanzibar June 9, leave June 14; arrive Comoro Islands June 16, leave June 18; arrive Tamatave June 21, leave June 25; arrive Mosambique June 30, leave July 3; arrive Delagoa Bay July 5, leave July 12; arrive Natal July 14, leave July 16; arrive Port Elizabeth July 18, leave July 21; arrive Cape Town July 23, leave Aug. 6; arrive St. Helena Aug. 13, leave Aug. 18; arrive Rio Janeiro Aug. 27, leave Sept. 10; arrive Barbados Sept. 22, leave Sept. 27; arrive New York Oct. 5. Address care R. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

MONTGOMERY, Comdr. J. P. Merrell. Arrived Pernambuco May 22. Assigned to South Atlantic Station. Address Montevideo, Uruguay. Address care R. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. C. C. Todd. Left Pernambuco May 22 for Rio. Letters should be addressed to Montevideo, Uruguay.

## PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Adm. Albert Kautz, Commanding.  
Address vessels, care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise indicated.

ABAREnda (Collier), Comdr. B. F. Tilley. Left Norfolk for Montevideo, April 29. Will proceed to Samoa, via Francisco, Cal.

BADGER, Comdr. J. M. Miller. At Apia, Samoa. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

BRUTUS, Lieut. Comdr. V. L. Cottman. At Apia, Samoa.

MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. H. G. O. Colby. Arrived at Rio May 22. To proceed to Pacific Station. Address care U. S. Consul, Valparaiso, Chile.

NEWARK, Capt. C. F. Goodrich. Left Montevideo, May 17, en route to Pacific Station. Address care U. S. Consul, Valparaiso, Chile.

PHILADELPHIA (Flagship), Capt. E. White. At Apia, Samoa.

IOWA, Capt. S. W. Terry. At San Francisco. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

## ASIATIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral John C. Watson ordered to command, per steamer of May 16. Capt. A. S. Barker is in temporary command pending the arrival of Admiral Watson.

Address vessels, Manila, Philippines, care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

BALTIMORE, Capt. J. M. Forsyth. At Manila.

BENNINGTON, Comdr. E. D. Tausig. At Hong Kong.

BOSTON, Capt. G. F. Wilde. At Iloilo.

CALLAO, Lieut. Benjamin Tappan. At Manila.

CASTINE, Comdr. S. V. Very. Ordered to Manila via Suez Canal. Left Singapore April 14. Address Manila.

CELTIC, Lieut. Comdr. N. J. K. Patch. At Manila.

CHARLESTON, Capt. W. H. Whiting. At Apia, Samoa.

CONCORD, Comdr. S. M. Ackley. At Iloilo.

CULGOA, Comdr. J. W. Carilla. At Manila.

HELENA, Comdr. W. T. Swinburne. At Manila.

IRIS, Comdr. W. H. Everett. At Manila. Address Manila, P. I.

MANILA. At Manila.

MONADNOCK, Capt. H. E. Nichols. At Manila. Address Manila, P. I.

MONOCACY, Comdr. G. A. Bicknell. Address Yokohama, Japan.

MONTEREY, Comdr. E. H. C. Leutze. At Manila.

NANSHAN (Collier), Lieut. W. B. Hodges. At Guam. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

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YOSEMITE, Capt. G. E. Ida. Arrived Gibraltar May 21, en route for Asiatic Station and Island of Guam. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

RAIRIE, Comdr. M. R. S. Mackenzie. Cruising with Naval Militia of North Carolina, and left Southport May 23.

## RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.  
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. C. S. Cotton. Mare Island, Cal.  
RICHMOND, Capt. J. J. Read. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.  
VERMONT, Capt. Merrill Miller. Navy Yard, New York.  
WABASH, Capt. G. H. Wadeigh. Boston, Mass.

## FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. J. F. Moser. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club of New York announce the following programme of races to take place off the clubhouse at Oyster Bay: May 30 (Decoration Day), races for 21 and 25-foot knockabout classes and club catboats; Saturdays, series of Seawanhaka knockabout class, and races for club catboats, on dates to be hereafter announced; June 24, annual race; June 25 to June 29, racing cruise to New London, to attend Harvard-Yale regatta; July 3, 5, and 6, Seawanhaka International Challenge Cup Trial Races; July 15, Roosevelt Memorial Cup Race; July 26, 27, 28, 29, and 31, Seawanhaka International Challenge Cup Match at Montreal, Canada; Aug. 26, race for Robert Center Memorial Prizes; Aug. 21 to Aug. 25, knockabout class match with Philadelphia Corinthian Yacht Club at Oyster Bay; Sept. 8, autumn open race for selected classes.

The "Engineer" in its number for May 12, completed a series of five articles on "The Naval Boiler of the Future." It concludes that this will be the five-tube boiler and not the water-tube boiler which is now in so much favor. It believes that it is possible to reduce the weight of the shell of a five-tube boiler and to reduce the quantity of water in it, so that it would be made a successful competitor with the water-tube boiler for marine work. The Belleville boiler, will the "Engineer" says, no doubt maintain its position for some time to come, say, at least six years, the duration of one according to Sir John Burston. But it remains to be seen if, when worn out after two commissions, they will be replaced.

The cessation of orders for new shipping with Clyde shipbuilders, which set in about three months ago, has since become more and more pronounced.

The Akebone, the Yarrow torpedo boat destroyer for the Imperial Japanese Navy, made a mean of 31.159 knots on her three hours' trial. A peculiarity of these destroyers is a railway along the deck for loading the torpedo tubes. Another feature is the chart house just abaft the conning tower. These boats have four funnels, and some or all are to be experimentally fitted with two rather lofty steel masts, like the French destroyers.

According to the latest statistics, the Japanese mercantile marine comprises 735 vessels, of a total measurement of 390,334 register tons—570 of the number being steamers from 50 tons upwards, measuring 363,223 tons, and 165 being sailors of 100 tons and upwards, measuring 27,211 tons.

As showing the increased importance of the motive power applied to the additions now being made to the ocean fleets of the Atlantic, it is interesting to note that the engine room force of the new White Star steamer "Oceanic" will not be less than 182, as against 160 on the Teutonic and Majestic.

Following the excellent precedent set by the United States Government during the Spanish war of providing a hospital ship for each squadron, the British Admiralty have awakened to the necessity for a similar arrangement for their East Indian station.

The battleship Renown has recently added to the steaming record for that class an excellent experience. On the run from Bermuda to St. Catherines, a distance of 3,010 knots, an average speed of a trifle over 15 knots in four hours was made.

The question of triple screw propulsion which has so long been a burning subject to the engineering world, seems at last to be on the point of becoming a potent factor in merchant marine practice. A recent despatch from the Naval Attaché at Paris indicates that the Northern railway of France is about to construct a passenger boat or the channel service of some 1,800 tons displacement, to take the place of the paddle wheel steamers which have hitherto done indifferent service between the channel ports of the republic. This vessel will be powered for the highest speed, and is expected to do away with many of the inconveniences and hardships of that uncomfortable voyage.

The Chilean Navy at the present time consists of not less than 3,700 men of all grades, and the number which can be brought into service in case of war is upwards of 30,000 men.

Great Britain has made ample preparations for defending her rights in the East, as may be seen by the following list of vessels at present on the China station: Barfleur, 14 guns, 10,500 tons; Centurion, with the same guns and displacement; Grafton, 12 guns, 10,000 displacement; Powerful, 14 guns, 14,200 tons; Victorious, 16 guns, 14,900 tons; Aurora, 12 guns, 5,600 tons; Bonaventure, 10 guns, 4,360 tons; Hermione, 10 guns, 4,360 tons; Pheasant, 8 guns, 3,600 tons; Narcissus, 12 guns, 5,600 tons; Orlando, 12 guns, 5,600 tons; Undaunted, 12 guns, 6,000 tons; Alacrity 4 guns, 1,700 tons; Archer and Risk, each of 6 guns and 1,770 tons displacement. Following these powerful craft come the torpedo boat destroyers, Handy, Hart, Fame and Whiting. In addition to this already formidable fleet the British ensign floats over the following list of gunboats of a tonnage all the way from 363 to 1,140, but all carrying a battery of rapid fire guns sufficient for heavy work when required. Daring, Daphne, Esk, Linnet, Peacock, Phoenix, Pigmy, Plover, Rattler and Redpole. In view of this tremendous force in the far east, it is not to be wondered that the Admiralty are alive to the necessity for maintaining its docking facilities at the highest point of efficiency.

The Vallejo (Cal.) "News" says: "Mare Island's mechanics have gained an enviable reputation in recent years, mainly through strict attention to business and the earnest intention of giving a day's work for a day's pay. It has been proved that Mare Island can do better work, and our mechanics are now anxious to show that they can, if given equal opportunities, do work as cheaply as the contract shop."

The U. S. torpedo boat Talbot, is to be used for testing the value of liquid fuel for the use of naval vessels. Lieut. J. C. Leonard, P. A. Engr., is to be in charge of the Talbot during the experiments, and the vessel will be specially fitted up for the purpose. She is to be brought to New York from Norfolk, Va.

Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, has sent out an unofficial commun-

cation asking expressions of opinion from officers of the Navy, who are in favor of a revision of the naval uniform. Complaint is made against the blouse because the braid will shrink and make a close fitting garment of it, such as is only suitable for dress occasions when there is no occasion for a full play of the muscles. A garment fitting loosely about the neck is, it is argued, more suitable for free motions on shipboard.

The work of preparing the models for use in the testing tank at the Washington Navy Yard is making good progress with the improved machinery installed by the Bureau of Construction and Repair, and the experiments to be undertaken there will be watched with much interest by naval constructors all over the world. Quite a number of ships will be tested so far as their models are concerned as soon as the paraffine apparatus has been successfully inaugurated.

The vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron, under Admiral Sampson, are expected to sail from New York for Newport, R. I., on May 28.

The nearly completed cruiser Albany, at the works of Hawthorne, Leslie & Company, Newcastle-on-Tyne, will have her preliminary steam trials in the course of the next few weeks, and much interest is felt in the result. Lieut. H. P. Norton, U. S. N., has been in charge of the machine work, representing the United States Government, and from late reports received by the Navy Department the ship promises to be a notable addition to our fleet. The Albany is a sister ship to the New Orleans, which, under the command of Capt. Folger, performed such excellent service during the Cuban campaign, and in many respects will be superior to the New Orleans.

As an evidence of the completeness with which Engineer-in-Chief Melville, U. S. N., proposes to rehabilitate the recently destroyed machine shops of the New York Navy Yard, it may be noted that the installation of not less than 120 electric motors for the machinery of the shops has been determined upon. These motors will be of the latest design, of best make, and will be under the sole control of the shop whose machinery they will activate.

Wednesday evening a most delightful dance was given over the Navy Yard Gate by the ladies and officers of the Norfolk Station to the retiring Chief of the Engineering Department, Comdr. J. A. B. Smith, with Mrs. Wise (wife of Capt. W. C. Wise of the Franklin) received by request, and the evening remains in the memories of those who attended as one of the most pleasant events of the season, however qualified with the thought that we were to lose one of the most popular officers of the Navy. Comdr. J. A. B. Smith has been attached to this yard for less than three years, but during his stay he has, by his excellent judgment and even-tempered ideas of justice, endeared himself to a host of friends who fervently regret his detachment.

The protests of naval officers against the proposed plan of changing the blue and white blouses and in making other alterations in the uniform has been heeded. As stated in the Army and Navy Journal a circular has been drawn and signed prescribing new changes which were so objectionable to the Navy at large. This circular will not be issued; but one in its stead providing that shoulder marks be worn on the overcoat and white blouse instead of shoulder straps, and prescribing the uniform for warrant officers. This circular will be issued shortly.

WHILE SPLICING THE MAIN BRACE.  
First Naval Officer—"Who is to be the next Vice Admiral?"  
Second Naval Officer—"Admiral Jack Philip."  
First Naval Officer—"Why so?"  
Second Naval Officer—"Wait and you will see."

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Apia, May 16.  
Secretary Navy, Washington:  
Badger arrived on May 13. The Philadelphia will leave so as to reach San Francisco about June 25. Commission may desire to return on the Badger. KAUTZ.

Manila, May 19.  
His Excellency the President, Hot Springs, Va.  
Gen. Lawton and command send grateful acknowledgment for congratulations. OTIS.

St. Petersburg, May 19.  
President United States, Washington.  
Deeply grateful for your good wishes and congratulations. NICHOLAS.

Manila, May 20.  
Adjutant General, Washington.  
Commissioners of Aguinaldo arrived this morning. Wish to consult United States Commission, which they will do 22d inst. Their power limited and apparently armistice a condition precedent to negotiation. Aguinaldo asks cessation hostilities to ascertain desires Filipino people. OTIS.

Manila, May 20.  
Secretary of Navy, Washington.  
Olympia, Hong Kong. Assumed command. BARKER.

Manila, May 22.  
Adjutant General, Washington.

Conditions as follows: In Bulacan Province troops maintained at Quinga, Balina, San Miguel. Lawton proceeding down Rio Grande from San Isidro has driven the enemy westward from San Antonio, Cariao, and Arayat, where he was joined yesterday by Kobbe's column; will reach Santa Ana and Candaba to-day. McArthur still at San Fernando, and will occupy cities south and westward. Insurgent forces disintegrating daily. Luna's force at Tarlac much diminished; has destroyed several miles railway in his front; number of officers of rank have deserted Luna, and a few have entered Manila for protection. In Papanga and Bulacan inhabitants returning to homes only fear insurgent troops. South of Manila insurgent disintegration progressing, though large force still maintained. Conditions improving daily. Send battalion troops and gunboat to Negros to-morrow to alleviate excitement in southern portion of island and west coast Cebu. Have denied request of Aguinaldo's Commissioners for armistice. OTIS.

Manila, May 23.  
Adjutant General, Washington.

On urgent recommendation Lawton, recommend Col. Owen Summers to be Brigadier General Volunteers, brevet, conspicuous gallantry Maasin, Bulacan Bridge, San Isidro; Capt. J. F. Case, Major of Volunteers, brevet, distinguished services and gallantry at above places while acting division engineer officer. OTIS.

Washington, May 24.  
To Her Majesty the Queen, Windsor Castle, England.  
Madam: It gives me great pleasure to convey, on this happy anniversary, the expression of the sentiments of re-

gard and affection which the American people cherish toward your Majesty and to add the assurance of my own cordial respect and esteem. May God grant to your Majesty and to the countries under your government many years of happiness and prosperity.

WILLIAM McKinLEY.

Havana, May 24.

Adjutant General, Washington:  
Additional deaths in Cuba: Pvt. F. O. Howes, 7th Cav., typhoid fever; Pvt. Henry G. White, Hospital Corps, typhoid; Frank M. Thompson, civilian employee, enteritis.

BROOKS.

Manila, May 25.

Adjutant General, Washington:  
On 23d inst. 3d Inf., returning to Balina from San Miguel, were attacked morning, noon and evening by a large force of enemy, suffering in casualties two men killed and thirteen wounded. Enemy repulsed, leaving on the field sixteen killed, large number wounded and prisoners. Yesterday enemy appeared in vicinity San Fernando, attacked by Kansas and Montana regiments, which suffered slight loss. Enemy driven through rice fields, leaving fifty dead, thirty-eight wounded and twenty-eight prisoners; fifty rifles and other property captured. Their retreat through swamp land saved them from destruction. Lawton returning, leaving MacArthur on the front Regular troops to replace Volunteers. ORTIN.

Windsor, May 25.

The President of the United States, Washington.  
I am deeply touched by the words of your telegram of congratulation. From my heart I thank you and the American people for the sentiments of affection and good will therein expressed.

V. R. I.

## REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

MAY 18.—Capt. Francis Tuttle, detached from the Bear and assigned to the command of the Golden Gate.

1st Lieut. D. H. Jarvis, assigned to the command of the Bear.

1st Lieut. F. M. Dunwoody, from the Bear to the Guard.

1st Lieut. K. W. Perry, from the Guard to the Winona.

2d Lieut. S. M. Landrey, from the Golden Gate to the Thetis.

2d Lieut. E. P. Bertholf, from the Thetis to the Bear.

The resignation of 3d Lieut. G. H. Mann accepted, to take effect June 12, 1899.

MAY 19.—2d Lieut. D. F. A. de Otte, granted seven days' leave.

1st Asst. Engr. W. C. Myers, granted an extension of leave for twelve days.

MAY 20.—2d Asst. Engr. C. A. Wheeler, granted thirty days' leave.

MAY 22.—Capt. O. S. Willey, granted ten days' leave.

The Commanding Officer of the Manning, directed to proceed to Boston, Mass., with his command.

The Commanding Officer of the Hamilton, directed to proceed to Charleston, S. C., with his command.

The Commanding Officer of the Onondaga, directed to proceed to Baltimore, Md., with his command.

MAY 23.—Capt. J. H. Moore, granted thirty days' sick leave.

3d Lieut. John Mel, directed to resume duties on the McCulloch.

MAY 24.—1st Asst. Engr. H. O. Slatton, detached from the Penrose, on account of sickness, ordered to his home and placed on waiting orders.

## MANILA'S GOODBY TO ADMIRAL DEWEY.

The departure for New York, May 20, of the flagship Olympia, with Admiral Dewey, caused more noise than the harbor of Manila had heard since May 1, 1898. The flagship hoisted anchor at 4 p. m. As she steamed away the guns from the forts saluted and the Oregon, Baltimore and Concord fired an Admiral's salute. At the first shot the band on the flagship played a lively air, and her white-clad sailors crowded the decks and gave a tremendous cheer. When the Olympia passed the Oregon the crew of the battleship gave nine cheers for the Olympians, who responded by throwing their caps so high that dozens of them were left bobbing in the wake of the cruiser. The din of guns and brass bands echoed through the smoke; a fleet of steam launches shrieked their whistles; the musicians of the Baltimore played "Home, Sweet Home," her flags signaled "Good-bye," and those of the Oregon said "Pleasant voyage."

The merchant vessels in those waters dipped their flags; the ladies on the decks of the vessels of the fleet waved handkerchiefs, and the great, black British cruiser Powerful, which lay the farthest out, saluted the Olympia. The latter's band played "God Save the Queen," and to this the crew of the Powerful responded with hearty cheers for the Olympia.

Admiral Dewey sat on the deck of the Olympia and received the adieux of his friends during most of the day. The launch of Maj. Gen. Otis was the first to arrive alongside the cruiser, at 7 o'clock in the morning, and afterward the Admiral landed and called upon the Major-General and the United States Philippine Commissioners.

The Admiral is expected to spend about two weeks at Hong Kong, for the Olympia is to be docked and her drab war paint must be covered with the spotless white which makes the American naval ship the most beautiful in the world.

The time that should be occupied by the home trip is variously estimated by naval officers, but the average is about seventy days from May 20.

The arrival of the Olympia at Hong Kong on May 23 was the occasion of the greatest demonstration that port had ever seen. The British fleet and the forts thundered salutes as the Olympia entered the harbor in the morning. Ships of all nationalities joined in the welcome.

Admiral Dewey, Capt. Lambert, Lieut. Brumby, and United States Consul Wildman were received by a guard of honor of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers when they landed to visit the Governor of Hong Kong, Sir Henry A. Blake, Maj. Gen. Gascoigne in command of the troops and Commodore Powell commanding the naval forces. Admiral Dewey's health would not permit him to attend the Queen's birthday dinner. The Governor of Hong Kong offered him the courtesies of the government house, but the Admiral declined, preferring to spend his fortnight's stay at Victoria Peak, a mountain resort near the city. The populace turned out and gave an enthusiastic welcome to the Americans when they landed.

A cablegram from Adm. Dewey received at the Navy Department May 26, announced that he would arrive at New York about Oct. 1.

Gov. Roosevelt sent a message to the New York State Legislature May 24, recommending an appropriation for the proper celebration of Admiral Dewey's return. The Senate Finance Committee immediately voted to recommend a \$75,000 appropriation to cover the cost of moving the National Guard troops of the State to the point of celebration.

## WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., May 24, 1899.  
An informal hop was given by the bachelor officers last Wednesday evening, May 17. The Misses Ladue, Schieffelin, Hart, Davis, Traphagen, Chappell, Spurgin, and Hawkins were among the guests. The sale for the benefit of the Fresh Air Fund held at Prof. Larned's quarters on Friday afternoon was, we were very glad to learn, very successful financially. \$245 was received.

The baseball game on Saturday afternoon was played during an accompanying series of heavy showers, but the result was favorable to the home team. Score, 8-7 in favor of the cadets. The following is the score:

Innings .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R. H.E.
West Point .....	0	5	1	1	0	0	1	0	8	11
Columbia .....	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	2	0	7

The game next Saturday will be played with the team from Cornell. That on the first Saturday in June with the 7th Regiment nine.

There seems a fair prospect of a game of football between the Cadets at Annapolis and the West Point Cadets next fall.

The guests at the cadet hop on Saturday evening were received by Mrs. Howze and Cadet Comly. Among the young ladies present were: The Misses Parker, daughters of Capt. James Parker, the Misses Woodruff, Miss Tibball, Miss Schieffelin, Miss Ellis, Miss Davis, Miss Spurgin.

The members of the Ladies' Reading Club were guests of Miss Warner, at her home, Martart's Rock, Constitution Island, on Monday afternoon.

Among the social events of the present week will be a cadet afternoon tea on Wednesday, by Mrs. Herbert Shipman, and a card party, at which the guests will be officers and ladies of the post, by Mrs. Mills, on the same evening.

Capt. James Parker, Mrs. and the Misses Parker, Mrs. Ernst, Brig. Gen. H. C. Hasbrouck, U. S. V., Mrs. Hasbrouck, Lieut. and Mrs. Howell, Mrs. W. B. Gordon, Lieuts. Oates and Murphy, the Misses Woodruff, guests of the Misses Davis, Miss Kneeler, a guest of the Misses Davis, Miss Kneeler have been among visitors at the post during the past week.

The following is the order of military exercises to be held during the visit of the Board next month:

June 1, event of the colors review. (Followed by reception to the Board of Visitors.) June 2, school of the battery (Light Artillery). June 3, ball game with 7th Regiment; no military exercise scheduled for that day. June 4, Sunday. June 5, Heavy Artillery drill (Siege and seacoast), target practice, rifle and revolver, school of the trooper, 2:30; 3:30 p. m., in the riding hall. Use of the sword and bayonet military gymnastics, 8 p. m., in the gymnasium. June 6, school of the troop. Ride on the plain. June 7, infantry, school of the battalion. June 8, infantry, exercises in attack and defence. June 9, pontoon drill signal exercises.

The second weekly handicap of the West Point Golf Club was played Wednesday. Twenty players started and all handed in cards, as is always done at this club. The best scores were as follows: Class A.—Prof. Tillman, gross, 104; handicap, 30; net, 74; Lieut. Bugge, gross, 98; handicap, 20; net, 78; Lieut. Davis, gross, 88; handicap, 6; net, 82. Class B.—Capt. Cameron, gross, 112; handicap, 0; net, 112; Prof. Edgerton, 132; handicap, 6; net, 126; Lieut. Anderson, gross, 126; handicap, 0; net, 126.

A slab of granite has been placed to mark the grave of Maj. Beebe at the cemetery. It bears the following inscription: "William Sullivan Beebe, born Ithaca, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1841, graduated United States Military Academy, 1863, Brevet Major, U. S. A., 1864. Resigned 1874. Major U. S. V., 1898. Died, Havana, Cuba, Oct. 12, 1898. Medal of Honor, 'For Most Distinguished Gallantry in Action.'"

## AGUINALDO AND THE FILIPINOS.

Filipinos who favored American authority in Luzon have another reason than the one of mental incapacity usually advanced for opposing native supremacy. For example, Ramon Reyes Lala, who was born in Manila, and who has recently written a book on the Philippine Islands, says in the "Independent": "I have always said that my countrymen were not yet ready for self-government, because of the intense hatred between the different tribes, and because of the bitter rivalry among their leaders. This has lately been shown by the attitude of the insurgent chiefs toward one another. There are now at least three different leaders among the rebels, Aguinaldo, Pio del Pilar and Antonio Luna. All of these hate each other as much as they hate the Americans. Each claims to be the only and original patriot, and each will fail to be even impressive." A French gentleman who spent some time among the Filipinos in 1897, says in a letter to the New York "Courier des Etats Unis":

"The Tagals, fond of the mysterious, attribute to their young hero superhuman power. He lives under their tents, participates in their labors, casts bullets, bakes black bread, and cooks maize. Notwithstanding all that, in their eyes he wears a halo. If he should declare that he was invulnerable his Indians would believe him. Moreover, the reports that are scattered around and the orders that are transmitted assume a legendary form in that country. Before the insurrection it was reported in the neighborhood of Tondo that at about 10 o'clock at night the fiery form of a woman appeared in the sky with a crown of living serpents. That was the sign for the people that the hour of revolution was at hand. There was also another story that, at Biacabato, a woman gave birth to a child dressed in the full uniform of a General. That was taken as the announcement of the arrival of shiploads of arms for the insurgents. These stories and apparitions excited the popular imagination, which ignored their hidden sense and retained only the fantastic figure."

The hate of the Filipino for his long-time oppressor is something beyond description, says the Manila correspondent of the New York "Sun." The little islander has been aptly described as half child, half devil. He is fanatical as the Turk, and more superstitious than the negro. He is a devout Roman Catholic, a wonderfully apt scholar, a most accomplished sneak thief, and, when it comes to fighting, an enemy as utterly without conscience and as full of treachery as our Arizona Apache. He will hoist a white flag and lure you to your death under its folds. He will don the garb of a priest, monk or even sister of charity, come to you begging alms and stab you in the back or slit your throat with his keen bolo, even as you are giving him aid. He will smile gratefully, guilelessly up into the face of the surgeon who for weeks has been healing his wounds, and then lay for a chance to shoot or knife his benefactor the very night he is discharged from hospital. He will come to beg a guard for his little homestead and vegetable patch, and shoot the guard the moment he is alone. He implored us to respect the holy character of his innumer-

able churches, and he made the very altar his arsenal—stored his Mausers and cartridges under the image of the crucified Saviour, and crammed the church itself with fighting men when the hour of outbreak came. Dozens of our wounded, drifting back to the hospitals, and of our officers and orderlies riding to and fro among the buildings they had preserved and protected were shot down from within the walls of the sanctuary or those of the native homes.

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., May 23.

From 11 a. m. to 6 p. m. Saturday the first crews of the Naval Academy and Pennsylvania University waited for the waters of the Severn to calm down before their trainers gave the word to prepare for the races. This was after an examination of the outer and inner courses by the trainers and officials on the steamer *Mary*. The inner course begins three miles and a half up the Severn and ends above the Short Line railroad bridge. Its choice cut off everybody nearly except those on steamers and in small boats from seeing the races. It was considerably after 7 before the starter gave the word to go, and both crews struck out at the lively rate of 34 strokes to the minute. The Naval Cadets began well and their backers gave them a starting cheer. The two shells kept close together for the first mile when Pennsylvania made a little spurt, and shot ahead of the Navy and began to show clear water between the boats. The Pennsylvanians kept steadily at a powerful stroke, and the Navy nugged along to the rear at a slower pace. The University men never lagged, but widened the distance between them and the Cadets as the shells dashed through the water. At the last quarter mile both crews put in their best spurts, and the strokes went up to 36 to the minute. The Varsity men crossed the finish line first in 11 minutes and 13 seconds. The Cadets followed in 11 minutes and 32½ seconds. The distance between the boats was between four and five lengths. Course, two miles, straight-away.

The second race, between the Freshmen crew of Pennsylvania and the second crew of Cadets, followed immediately, but it was long after dark when the crews returned to the boat-houses. The course was a guess of one about a mile and a quarter. The Pennsylvanians rowed it in 7 minutes and the Cadets in 7 minutes and 3 seconds, or one boat's length between the two boats.

The first crews were: Pennsylvania—Kintzing, 1; Evans, 2; Howell, 3; Snover, 4; Flickwar, 5; Busch, 6; Hall, 7; Gardiner, 8; Hager, coxswain.

Naval Cadets—Parker, 1; Tomb, 2; Horning, 3; Hutchins, 4; Williams, 5; Fremont, 6; Gannon, 7; Timmons, 8; Bingham, coxswain.

Freshmen crew of Pennsylvania—Henderson, 1; Carr, 2; Arison, 3; Campbell, 4; Higgins, 5; Sharpless, 6; Croadsdale, 7; Creagor, 8; Evans, coxswain. Second crew, Naval Cadets—Wainwright, 1; Enochs, 2; Blackburn, 3; Hull, 4; Henderson, 5; Foote, 6; Howe, 7; Freyer, 8; Church, coxswain. Coach of Pennsylvania, Ellis Ward; coach of Cadets, R. Armstrong; referee, Gordon Corrigan, of Philadelphia; judges, Lieut. Comdr. H. Osterhaus and Thomas Reath, of Pennsylvania University.

The Cadets had to row against older and heavier men.

The admirable stroke of the Pennsylvania crew is the secret of their success. The crew not only pulls as one man, but they lay back to the utmost limit of their joints, and return to the next stroke with a celerity of movement that never lets the shell lose the slightest headway.

The game of baseball between the Md. Agricultural College and the Cadets resulted in a victory for the Cadets by a score of 3 to 1. The players were: Naval Cadets—Ellis, p.; Weaver, c.; Henderson, 1st; Berrien, 2d.; Dodd, 3d.; Childs, a. s.; Bartholow, r. f.; Read, S., l. f.; Hammer, c. f. Agricultural College—Rehr, p.; Dimon, c.; Massy, 1st; Cameron, 2d.; Shanklin, 3d.; Wolf, s. s.; Mitchell, r. f.; Price, i. f.; Grason, c. f. Umpire—Mr. Tyhings, of Annapolis.

The following have successfully passed mental and physical examinations for admission to the Naval Academy: Wm. Ancrum, of South Carolina; James D. Wilson, of Indiana; Geo. N. Thompson, of Tennessee; Frank H. Sadler, of Alabama; Geo. P. Ownby, of Tennessee; Chas. E. Smith, of Ohio; Chas. Belknap, Jr., of Massachusetts; C. C. Moses, Ala.; Hugh O. Donaldson, Tenn.; Daniel T. Ghent, Texas; Alfred T. Brisbin, Pennsylvania; J. S. Arwine, Jr., Ind.; Thos. Ward, Jr., New York.

S. S. Carvalho, secretary of the executive committee of the Maine Memorial Fund, writes to the local committee here that the committee cannot accede to the request of the citizens of Annapolis to build a memorial chapel at the Naval Academy with the fund, as all the published appeals for money said the monument was to be erected in New York.

The unusually small number of candidates who presented themselves for admission to the Naval Academy is due to the fact that many have preferred to put this ordeal off until the fall in order to be better prepared to meet the higher standard set up for entrance into the Academy.

Naval Cadet Henry T. Wright has left here for his home in Greenbury, Ala., preparatory to going to Paris to continue his studies as a naval constructor.

The ball to be given at the Naval Academy on Thursday, June 1, will be an elaborate affair.

Five cadets have been lately confined on the Santee charged with absenting themselves from quarters without permission.

William Norman, for many years a fixture at the Naval Academy, and one of the oldest sailors in the service, has been retired. He is about 80 years of age.

Mrs. W. F. Fay and her daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Rush, have returned from a visit to New York and Baltimore. Mrs. Brainard, wife of Lieut. Frederick R. Brainard, and son, who have been visiting here, have left for Philadelphia. Mrs. Albert McNamee and children, of Washington, have been visiting Mrs. A. J. Corbesier, wife of Sword Master A. J. Corbesier.

The U. S. Revenue Service has established a depot at Ewall's Cove, Curtis Bay, Anne Arundel County, about eight miles from Baltimore.

## NAVY YARD, NORFOLK, VA.

May 16, 1899.

Miss Sophie Smith, daughter of Comdr. J. A. B. Smith, U. S. N., and Engineer Officer in charge at the Norfolk Navy Yard on May 11 gave a most enjoyable hop to the friends stopping with her. The ball room of the yard was most artistically decorated, according to Miss Smith's particular fancy, and the music was of the best furnished by the Naval Post Band. Miss Smith deserves great credit for the success of this entertainment. It may be remembered that Comdr. J. A. B.

Smith, formerly of the Engineer Corps, is one of the most popular officers in the Navy, and the connection of his name with even so much as a social function, means popular endorsement and success. Among the most prominent guests, at this hop may be mentioned: Mrs. Stahl, Miss Farquhar, Miss Towne, Miss Wise, Miss Niles, Miss Marguerite Ames and others.

## THE LEE RIFLE.

St. Andrew's Bay, Fla., May 16, 1899.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

On duty at a navy yard as Ordnance Officer, and also as Recruiting Officer, I was thrown in contact with arms and man. I constantly sent out target parties of recruits with the Lee rifle of 6 mm., and I think I know something about the gun. I have no desire to criticize my superiors. This letter is not written for that purpose. I am aware that in adopting a magazine rifle of small calibre they have done what others have done, and it seemed likely that all the great military powers had not made a vital mistake. Yet I believe we have gone too far.

My attention was attracted to the matter by the regular work I had in mending broken rifles after the target practice of the recruits. It struck me that if men firing at a mark in quiet broke the guns so often, still oftener would men break them in the excitement of battle and while moving over rough ground. And if it takes the man in the shop who has tools and skill twenty minutes to replace each broken clip-spring and remove a few grains of sand from the breech, how long would it take a soldier on his own resources and under fire?

In a military rifle we want power to fire at the enemy rapidly and with accuracy at all ranges; and the power must be reliable. This demands simplicity and strength, a suitable breech mechanism, and that correctness of rifling and sighting given by most modern gun-makers. We may suppose for the occasion that the best calibre and the best powder have been chosen, and that the ammunition is all sure and safe. The importance of simplicity is so apparent that no argument is required.

We come then to the matter of accuracy. Now, we must consider the man who fires the gun. It is settled that he must be a marksman in order to get the right work out of his long-range, close-shooting rifle. Marksmanship is at a premium in every army now. We see that first essential of accurate rifle fire is deliberation. The marksman is taught never to pull his trigger until his adjusted sights are in line with the thing he intends to hit. Abstraction and concentration must be in the successful shot, or else they must be drilled into him. Each discharge should be a separate and special work of art. Now, it is well known that when you give a soldier a magazine full of cartridges, and put him on the firing line with men falling about him, he has a tendency to empty his magazine quickly and to aim poorly. The very fact of power to repeat his shot causes him to repeat it; and directly he is hastily refilling his magazine in order to renew his waste of ammunition. If the man must stop after each shot and load his gun, he gets a useful moment in which to recollect himself, and he also saves his load more.

It is true that there may come a time when very rapid fire would be of high importance. If a small body of troops are in a place that must be held, and the position is attacked by a strong force of the enemy advancing fast over open ground; if it be so easy and unmissable a mark that every bullet fired toward the mass is likely to hit a man, then the magazine would be useful. But does that condition any longer arise? Is it for that unlikely chance worth while to injure the morale of the marksman? Would it not be better to rely on the machine gun when you wish to throw a hose-stream of bullets? Is not that the proper place and function of the machine gun? And, in such a situation, would not marksmen armed with quick-loading, single-shot rifles hit more of the enemy than would ordinary men firing like lightning?

The usefulness of the rifle in action depends on the care taken of it between times, and that care looks to the perfect condition of the bore as well as to the working order of the breech mechanism. If the breech be simply and strongly made it will be easier to keep ready for use than if it be complicated, hard to get at, and of weak construction. But keeping the edges of the rifling sharp and clean is just as important, and this cannot be done properly unless the soldier can see the parts. To see the bore well, it is not sufficient to throw light through it with a reflector; a direct look is necessary in order to know. This point seems important. It gives the inspecting officer also a chance to know, which makes the men more careful. It saves time, as well as gun.

There is another consideration, the ammunition supply. It is not always easy to get it forward, and economy of cartridges helps. It must make a difference to train an army on the theory that no battle would call for more than a hundred loads, instead of having each man feel that he may shoot away a box full. Ammunition costs money nowadays, and transportation is not always to be had. Rifles also cost money, and every steel-clad bullet that goes through the bore wears it out just that much.

It seems to me that a really good single-shot rifle, strong, simple, easy to clean and quick to load, would be the best arm under the present conditions. I submit these ideas with diffidence, for the gentlemen of the Army are experts, and I am not. With my single-shot military rifle I sometimes hit a box a foot square anchored eleven hundred yards out in front of my house; and I think it likely that I can fire a hundred carefully aimed shots as soon as another marksman of my grade could fire them from a magazine gun. But, still, the Army men are the specialists. They go into the cactus with the rifles.

## NO NEW NAVY BLOUSE, PLEASE.

April 10, 1899.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:  
As a matter of interest to the officers of the Navy, and to the everlasting confusion of the guilty man, can you not ascertain and publish the name of the person who has proposed another change in the Navy blouse?

It might be well, at the same time, to inform the gentleman:  
1. That naval officers are not millionaires.  
2. That our service blouse is much admired by all naval officers in general, and by British naval officers in particular, who think it far superior to their slouchy sack coat, which, it appears, is now proposed to copy.  
**ONE WHO WOULD BE SORRY TO SEE THE BLOUSE CHANGED IN ANY RESPECT.**

May 27, 1899.

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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## FROM THE ISLANDS.

In a letter to Maj. Francis L. Hills, Director of Public Works, San Juan, P. R., May 7, Gen. Henry says: "Before leaving this department, I wish to thank you for your important work of road-building, upon which the means of communication of the island depends, not only in carrying crops to coast for shipment, thus reducing cost of transportation, but in giving employment to large numbers of men. You have introduced a system which was badly lacking, taught honesty by seeing the laborer received his money (and not as in the past, others), and brought contentment by the large sums properly disbursed, more money than these people have received in years, and caused general satisfaction and consequently an important advance in the island's prosperity." A similar letter of thanks was addressed by Gen. Henry to Gen. John Eaton, Director of Public Instruction, thanking him for his indefatigable interest and work in the Bureau of Education.

A correspondent of the Army and Navy Journal in Porto Rico writes that Gen. Henry's wife addressed the 300 prisoners in the Porto Rico penitentiary lately during a service held for them by the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A., which is doing a good work there. The wife of the American Consul conducted the music. It was the first time that anything of the sort had been done for the prisoners, and they were so touched that they clubbed their slender finances to buy a pot of flowers to present to the American ladies as a token of their grati-

The Havana "Herald," conducted by Americans, believes that the best way to get at the annexation sentiment of the Cubans is to have a popular vote on the question. This, it argues, is the true American way of solving such a question.

The transport Dixie, Capt. Gunn, arrived at New York, May 15, from Manzanillo, having on board 45 officers and 737 men of the 4th Immunes, under Col. James S. Pettit. The regiment proceeded to Camp Meade, Pa., for muster out.

The official inquiry into the recent bandit raid at Caimato goes far to sustain the contention of Gen. Wood, of Santiago, that those in high authority are not without responsibility for many bandit outrages. It appears that a Cuban General whose name the authorities will not disclose asked the town to entertain 25 of his men. The townspeople protested, threatening to inform the American authorities. It is said that in revenge and as a lesson to other towns the general ordered the raid. Gen. Brooke's agents had much trouble in getting at the facts, as the local population feared reprisals by the Cuban General if they testified against him.

An inspection of the forts around Havana has been made preparatory to a report to Maj. Gen. Brooke. It is found that enormous sums were spent by the Spaniards upon defenses that are now practically useless. Cabanas Fortress alone cost \$14,000,000, yet a few shots would demolish it, and the same may be said of the other forts, including the famous Morro.

Some of the characteristics of the former Cuban soldiers with whom the American military authorities have to deal are well pictured in this item in the Havana "Times": "An American out at Quemados had a cistern in which there was about six feet of water which he wished to have drawn out. He sought some soldiers of the Liberation Army, whose wives were begging for bread, and offered them several times more than what the little job was worth. Only two or three of them would entertain the idea of doing a bit of work, and each of these after drawing a few buckets of water, got tired, resuming his machete to his side and quit the job."

Some of the Volunteer officers who have been stationed in Porto Rico will return there to help develop the resources of the country. Thus the San Juan "News" announces that Maj. S. S. Harvey, U. S. V., of the Pay Corps, who has been ordered mustered out, expects to engage in fruit culture in Porto Rico. It says that the Major who used to be a leading fruit raiser in Florida, took to the island several varieties of peach trees to experiment with.

A movement for the relief of the women and children of Porto Rico, reported to be in a starving condition, was started May 23 at a meeting of the Colonial Dames' Aid Society at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York. The society had its inception in the minds of several charitable women who desired to assist Mrs. Henry, wife of Gen. Guy V. Henry, former Governor General, in the work she was doing in Porto Rico. Mrs. Henry, who with the General was present, accepted the presidency of the new society, which is to act as an auxiliary to the Women's Relief Society of San Juan. Gen. Henry and Mrs. Henry made addresses before the Society on May 22. Their subject was "Educational and Relief Work in Porto Rico." Gen. and Mrs. Henry went to Washington this week and Gen. Henry had an interesting interview on Thursday with the President at the White House.

While the Army lists were causing so much discussion in Havana, the "Times" of that place interviewed a veteran of the Cuban Army, who bitterly lamented the eagerness of the noble army of bummers to get on the list and secure a portion of the three million American dollars. Commenting on the odor of fraud that lay over the Cuban Army lists, the "Times" said: "It is about time that this paper army was done away with, the real warriors were gathered together and given their share of the \$3,000,000, and their officers given a job to keep them out of mischief for the present, and then a great step will have been taken towards the prosperity of Cuba."

The President has commuted the sentence in the case of Charles Reiffel, a civilian employed in the Quartermaster's Department in the Department of Santiago, convicted of murder and sentenced to death, to life imprisonment at Leavenworth, Kan.

The U. S. Army transport Thomas, which recently arrived at New York, is to receive extensive repairs prior to her departure for Manila with supplies, and perhaps with troops also. Persons who saw the ship when first purchased and turned over to the Quartermaster's Department, would not recognize her, now that she has been brought so near the Navy standard of cleanliness and order that she might pass the regular morning inspection, the fear of which is always present in the minds of all hands aboard a war vessel. The change is most noticeable in the engineer's department. This is so perhaps because it was there that the disorder and uncleanliness was the most shocking when the transport first went into the service. All this has been completely changed. The most rigid examination by hostile inspectors would fail to develop evidences of slovenliness in any part of the engineer's department, even in the remotest end of the shaft alleys or under the boilers, in the stoke hole or in the oil room. Many parts of her machinery had been painted by her engineer when she was a "tramp," but those now in charge of her engine room have changed all that by their painstaking industry, and barring the oil, there is nothing in the engineer's department of the ship to soil the daintiest summer costume of the daintiest summer girl who may come aboard the Thomas to visit her sweetheart. These conditions reflect great credit on the Chief Engineer of the Thomas, A. G. Rose, and his first

and second assistants, Hicks and Torrence. The ship is under the command of Capt. and Q. M. Charles J. Goff, U. S. A., and Mr. Gibbons is the navigator.

While the Czar has a disarmament question on his august hands, Gov. Gen. Brooke in Havana has a similar problem to deal with and for the last few days he has found it not entirely free from difficulties. The close of last week found the situation complicated as much as ever, the manifesto of Gen. Gomez having been unsatisfactory as it seemed, to indicate that the old soldier was tired of the bickerings of the Cuban politicians and desired to wash his hands of the entire affair. The decision taken by Secretary Alger and communicated to Gen. Brooke did much to clear the air. The Secretary declared that the United States would not recede from its position that a condition precedent to the payment of the promised three millions was the delivery of the arms of the Cuban soldiers as provided originally in the agreement between Robert P. Porter for the United States and Gen. Gomez representing the Cuban Army. Gen. Brooke's first announcement that the arms of the Cubans would be delivered to the municipal authorities is said not have been satisfactory to the War Department, but his subsequent explanation that the arms delivered would all be deposited in the arsenal at Havana and the arsenal at Santiago put a different phase on the matter, and Gen. Brooke was directed by cable on May 20 from Washington to proceed with the preparations for the payment. Gen. Brooke at once signed the order for the payment of the fund and the delivery of the arms. The first payment is set for May 27 at the foot of the Prado and the second for May 30 at Santiago de las Vegas, in the Havana province. Afterwards the payments will be continued day by day in various places. Gen. Gomes and Gen. Brooke met on May 22 and went over the order as signed by Gen. Brooke. Every word was carefully weighed and afterwards Gen. Gomes said that it satisfied him and met every objection he had heard raised against the probable course of the Americans. Many Cubans are talking about spurning the American \$3,000,000 and sending it back untouched to the United States.

The Provincial Governors under orders from Gen. Brooke will meet at Havana, June 1, to discuss the affairs of the island with the Governor General and exchange impressions of the progress made and of the further reforms needed.

A Third Artillery man of Battery L, writing from the Philippines to his mother in Missouri, says that 22 percent. of that battery was on the firing line every day, waded many creeks and rivers to their necks, and some of them still deeper; over rice fields knee deep in mud, in the face of Mausers, and still none of them have been mentioned for appointment as Brigadier General.

The "United Service Gazette" thinks that the Filipinos are beginning to realize that there is a wide difference between the Anglo-Saxon race with which they are now face to face and the Latin race which formerly misgoverned them.

The transport Sherman sailed from San Francisco for Manila May 23. She had on board the 6th U. S. Inf., Col. Kellogg, besides some other enlisted men and a number of officers, including Gen. F. D. Grant and Gen. Bates. The vessel also carried a large amount of supplies.

The garrison at Fort Cabanas, Havana, Cuba, is composed as follows: Maj. John C. Scantling, 2d U. S. Art., commanding; Capt. Edwin S. Curtis, Capt. Edwin H. Catlin, 1st Lieut. Chase, 2d Lieut. Lawrence C. Brown, commanding Battery E, and 2d Lieut. S. D. Embick, 2d Art.; A. A. Surg. M. A. W. Shockley and Percival S. Rossiter, Batteries B, E, I and K, 2d Art.

Marquis Arguello, Spain's representative at Havana, has brought suit against Col. Bliss, Collector of Customs, to recover the ashes of the old Spanish Generals who, it was recently discovered, were buried in the building now used as a custom house.

The Havana "Daily Advertiser" recently dressed up its front page with a large and excellent likeness of Lieut. Col. Philip Reade, Inspector General and Muster-Officer of the Department of Havana, accompanying it with a highly laudatory review of his military career.

## STATE TROOPS.

Both the National Guard and Naval Militia organization of New York City and Brooklyn will parade in their respective cities on Memorial Day as escort to the Grand Army of the Republic. In New York the parading column of State forces will march in this order:

Maj. Gen. Charles F. Roe and staff, with Squadron A, Maj. Bridgeman, as escort. Brig. Gen. McCosky Butt, 1st Brigade and staff, escorted by a portion of the 1st Signal Corps; 22d Regt., Col. Franklin Bartlett; 12th Regt., Col. Robert W. Leonard; 9th Regt., Col. William F. Morris; 1st Battery, Capt. Louis Wendel, Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith and staff, 5th Brigade, escorted by a portion of the 1st Signal Corps; 7th Regt., Col. Daniel Appleton; 49th Regt., Col. Edward Duffy; 8th Regt., Col. James M. Jarvis; 71st Regt., Col. Francis; 2d Battery, Capt. David Wilson (Brevet Major); 1st Battalion of Naval Militia, Comdr. Duncan, in Brooklyn. The State forces will pass as follows: Brig. Gen. James McLeer and staff; 2d Brigade, escorted by the 2d Signal Corps; 47th Regt., Col. John G. Eddy; 23d Regt., Col. Alexis C. Smith; 14th Regt., Col. Adolph F. Kline; 13th Regt., Maj. George D. Russell; 3d Battery, Capt. Henry F. Rasquin; 2d Naval Battalion, Comdr. Forshey.

In the 1st Naval Battalion of New York, the 4th Division goes to Creedmoor for target practice May 27. The annual dinner of the division, held on board the New Hampshire a few days since, which was served by Mazzetti, proved a very enjoyable event. After the dinner "Hoch der Kaiser" was sung with a vim, and a flashlight photo of the division was taken. During the evening, Former Ensign F. D. Allen and Former Boatswain Mate C. H. Hough, were each presented with a pair of field glasses. Seven sharpshooters and 27 marksmen's badges, won at revolver practice on the New Hampshire, were also presented. Gun Captains C. Sturdevant, Jr., and W. T. Taylor, who passed the best competitive examination, were presented with warrants.

The 2d Battery, New York, Capt. Wilson, will proceed to Van Cortlandt Park on the afternoon of May 27 and go into camp until May 29. On May 28 there will be mounted drills at 9 a. m., and a review by Col. Appleton of the 7th at 3 p. m. Annual inspection and muster will be held May 29 at 10:30 a. m. The camp will be known as "Camp Appleton" in honor of Col. Appleton, of the 7th Regt.

The resignation of Capt. Frank Keck, of Co. K of the 71st Regiment, N. Y., was welcomed this week by those who have deplored the friction he is said to have caused among the officers by his alleged schemes for self-exploitation. Not content to let his battalion rest on its record made at San Juan, it is said he lost no chance to magnify its achievements until his brother officers felt belittled. The attempt to recruit two new companies, L and M, is discouraged by the other Captains, who say they are in the way, are not needed and are drawing recruits from the old companies which cannot afford to be thus

weakened. Ord. Sgt. Jeremiah Hunter has been elected 1st Lieutenant in Co. H. Col. Francis has issued an official circular on the regiment's casualties in Cuba, which shows that the regiment lost 12 killed in action, 3 who died of wounds received in action, 81 who died of disease, and 3 dead from other causes—total in deaths of 99; while the number of wounded was 67, making a grand total of 166 dead and wounded.

At a meeting of the officers of the 3d Regiment of New Jersey at Camden on May 20, the following officers were elected: Colonel, W. H. Cooper; Lieutenant Colonel, George S. West; Majors, John I. Shinn, of Burlington; Edward Du Bois, of Woodbury, and Samuel E. Perry, of Atlantic City. All the elections were unanimous with the exception of that of third Major, when a spirited contest took place between Capt. Perry and Capt. John A. Mather, of Camden, and Capt. Thomas D. Landen, of Burlington. The 3d Regiment takes the place of the old 6th, and is formed of four companies from Camden and one each from Burlington, Woodbury, Vineland, Atlantic City, Beverly, Mount Holly, Asbury Park and Long Branch.

The 3d Regiment of Kentucky Volunteers was mustered out of the United States service at Savannah, Ga., May 15.

Adj't. Gen. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, under date of May 19, announces the reappointment of John W. Schall, of Montgomery County, as a Brigadier General of the National Guard of Pennsylvania. General is assigned to the command of the 1st Brigade.

New York Guardsmen from separate companies in Syracuse, Oswego, Elmira, Rochester, Auburn and Watertown visited Kingston, Ontario, Canada, on May 24, to participate in celebrating the Queen's birthday. There was a review before 20,000 persons. The visitors were given the place of honor on the right of the line and the Royal Horse Artillery, Royal Military College Cadets and the 14th Rifles were the Canadians represented. A march through the city followed and the rest of the day was given over to friendly intercourse. The Naval Division of Rochester, N. Y., and the cadets of St. John's College, Manlius, N. Y., carried off the laurels for the visitors.

Lieut. Edward B. Bruch, of Co. A, 71st New York, has been elected Captain in place of Whittle resigned. He has been connected with the regiment since October, 1882, and is known as a competent and energetic officer. 2d Lieut. W. F. Crockett will be unanimously elected 1st Lieutenant, and 1st Sergt. P. H. Short is to be unanimously elected 2d Lieutenant. Co. A have determined upon a unanimous move all around, and will advance the company interests by so doing. Six recruits have been enlisted in the company within the past few days.

Brig. Gen. McCosky Butt, 1st Brigade New York, has been in close attendance at Creedmoor range, during the practice of the organizations of his command. The General takes great interest in the work of his brigade in every direction, and desires to make it second to none.

At the annual muster of the 12th New York, held on May 22, at the armory, there were nearly as many absentees as there were members present, and the regiment was but a shadow of its former self. This is largely due to the fact that it has only been mustered out from the U. S. service about a month, and has not had sufficient time to organize again as a National Guard command, and the complete manner in which Gen. Tilligast broke up the guard, renders it difficult task to get it together again. The 12th, like the 69th, only received its State clothing, etc., on the eve of muster, and the lack of uniforms did not tend to increase the interest of men in the command. However, by next fall it is expected the 12th will be firmly re-established again, and with its splendid war record, its old members should take a pride in serving in its ranks. The figures of the muster for this year and last are as follows:

	1899	1898				
Pres.	Abst.	Totl.	Pres.	Abst.	Totl.	
F. S. & N. C. S. . .	20	3	23	26	0	26
Hospital Corps....	6	3	9	10	0	10
Company A . . . . .	32	64	96	57	2	59
Company B . . . . .	48	38	86	80	4	83
Company C . . . . .	39	27	66	70	4	74
Company D . . . . .	26	13	39	43	1	44
Company E . . . . .	36	47	83	44	3	47
Company F . . . . .	40	5	45	48	8	56
Company G . . . . .	35	16	51	91	0	91
Company H . . . . .	12	?	?	67	7	74
Company I . . . . .	34	33	67	70	0	70
Company K . . . . .	20	81	101	70	0	70
	349	326	675	654	32	686

The 69th New York, Col. Duffy, underwent annual muster and inspection at its armory on the evening of May 24. The regiment had only been mustered out from the U. S. service some two months, and the necessary State clothing and equipment had only been received a day or so before the muster, which, as will be seen, was not held under favorable circumstances. There were 385 officers and men present, and 128 absent—a bad showing when compared with the figures of 1898. Some companies in the regiment dropped their absentees on the night of inspection and were thus enabled to make a better percentage of present than companies who did not resort to this method. The figures of the muster for this year and last are as follows:

	1899	1898				
Pres.	Abst.	Totl.	Pres.	Abst.	Totl.	
Field and Staff . . .	14	2	16	13	0	13
N. C. S. . . . .	5	1	6	13	0	13
Company A . . . . .	35	23	56	60	4	64
Company B . . . . .	31	20	51	55	2	57
Company C . . . . .	27	5	32	60	0	60
Company D . . . . .	34	0	34	56	1	57
Company E . . . . .	36	22	58	*	*	*
Company F . . . . .	48	1	49	55	1	56
Company G . . . . .	38	8	46	*	*	*
Company H . . . . .	32	34	66	69	0	69
Company I . . . . .	30	10	40	46	1	47
Company K . . . . .	18	0	18	19	0	19
Field Music . . . . .	0	0	3	1	4	4
Hospital Corps . . . .	0	0	0	511	10	521
	385	128	513	511	10	521

\*Not organized.

## NAVAL ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES.

At a meeting of the council of the New York Commandery of the Naval Order, May 11, 1899, Vice-Commander Leonard Chinery, presiding, the following were elected Companions of the first class of the order and members of the New York Commandery: John Sanford Barnes, Lieut. Comdr., late U. S. N.; William Godfrey Mayer, Lieut., late U. S. N.; Richard Ward Greene-Welling, Ensign, late U. S. N.; Alexander Duane, Lieut., late U. S. N.; Frank Bartow Anderson, Lieut., late U. S. N.; T. Clark Wood, Lieut., late U. S. N.; James Rufus Tryon, Med. Dir., U. S. N., ex-Surgeon General; William Sheffield Cowles, Comdr., U. S. N.; Frank Winslow Toppin, Ensign, U. S. N.; Rezeau Brown Plotte, P. A. Engr., U. S. N.; Thomas Delavan Wilson, son of the late Chief Constructor, T. D. Wilson.

## THE ARMY.

(Continued from page 287.)

8, 1899. Detail: Maj. Charles L. Cooper, 8th U. S. Cav.; Capt. William E. Almy, 5th U. S. Cav.; 1st Lieut. W. H. Richards, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. Richmond Mea. Schobold, Q. M.; 5th U. S. Cav.; 1st Lieut. Willard F. Truby, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; 2d Lieut. Laurence Halstead, 11th U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Robert Alexander, 11th U. S. Inf., Judge Adv. (D. P. R., May 12.)

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., May 15. Detail: Major Edward B. Moseley, Surg.; Capt. Henry C. Danes, 3d Art.; James E. Brett, 24th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. William Force, 3d Art.; Stanley Howland, 24th Inf.; Henry C. Evans, Jr., 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. William R. Dushill, Commissary, 24th Inf.; Judge Advocate. (D. Cal., May 11.)

A G. C. M. is appointed at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, May 26. Detail: Major Charles L. Heimann, Capt. Charles Willcox, M. D.; Robert R. Stevens, Q. M. Dept.; Clermont L. Best, 1st Art.; Frank H. Albright, 26th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William Chamberlain, 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. Charles F. Bates, 25th Inf., Judge Advocate. (D. G., May 22.)

## G. C. M. CASES.

In a case recently tried by General Court Martial in Cuba, the reviewing authority, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, says: "The findings are approved and the sentence is disapproved. The Court having found the accused guilty of breaking arrest on two occasions, striking a non-commissioned officer, and three other military offenses, was in duty bound to impose an adequate punishment which would be commensurate with the guilt of the accused. Its action in refusing to consider evidence of previous convictions, and in sentencing the accused to be discharged without honor, shields him from merited punishment for his criminal acts. In imposing this sentence the Court has failed to fulfill the obligation imposed by the oath of its members to duly administer justice, without partiality, favor or affection according to the rules and Articles of War. The effect of this sentence is to subvert discipline instead of enforcing it, and the corps commander desires to express his unqualified condemnation of the sentence of the Court."

## TRANSPORT SHIPS OF THE U. S. ARMY.

BUFORD. At Santiago.  
BURNSIDE (formerly Rita). At Havana.  
CENTENNIAL. Sailed May 15, San Francisco to Manila.  
CITY OF PUEBLA. Sailed May 7, Manila to San Francisco.  
CLEVELAND. Sailed May 12, Manila to San Francisco.  
CROOK (formerly Boumanian). At Savannah.  
DIXIE. At New York.  
GRANT (formerly Mohawk). At San Francisco.  
HANCOCK (formerly Arizona). Arrived Manila, May 11.  
HOOKER (formerly Panama). En route New York to Manila.  
INDIANA. In port at Negros, P. I.  
INGALIS (formerly Clearwater). At New York.  
KILPATRICK. At New York.  
LOGAN (formerly Manitoba). At Gibara.  
LEELANAW. Sailed San Francisco to Manila, May 3.  
MORGAN CITY. Sailed April 25, San Francisco to Manila.  
McCLELLAN (formerly Port Victor). Sailed May 21, Santiago to New York.  
McPHERSON (formerly Obdam). Sailed May 24, New York to San Juan.  
MEADE (formerly Berlin). At Ponce.  
NEWPORT. At Manila.  
OHIO. Sailed April 28 San Francisco to Manila.  
PENNSYLVANIA. Sailed May 10, Manila to San Francisco.  
PORTLAND. At San Francisco.  
ROANOKE. At San Francisco.  
SEDWICK (formerly Chester). At New York.  
SENATOR. Sailed April 28, San Francisco to Manila.  
SHERIDAN (formerly Massachusetts). At Nagasaki, Japan, May 2.  
SHERMAN (formerly Mobile). Sailed May 22, San Francisco to Manila.  
ST. PAUL. Sailed May 13, Manila to San Francisco.  
TACOMA. Sailed April 24, Manila to San Francisco.  
TERRY (formerly Hartford). At Havana.  
THOMAS. At New York.  
WARREN (formerly Scandia). Sailed April 20 San Francisco to Manila.  
ZEALANDIA. Sailed May 9, Manila to San Francisco.

## Hospital Ships.

RELIEF (formerly Bay State). At Manila.  
MISSOURI. At New York.  
THE AID. At New York.

## SPECIAL ORDERS, H. Q. A., MAY 25.

1st Lieut. Harold P. Howard, 3d Cav., will report to Brig. Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, for appointment and duty as A. D. C. on his staff.  
1st Lieut. Mathew C. Smith, 2d Cav., is transferred from Troop K to Troop I.

Sick leave for two months is granted Capt. John K. Warren, 2d Inf., to take effect upon the expiration of his present ordinary leave.

Leave to and including July 12, is granted Brig. Gen. Asa B. Carey, Paymaster General.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Capt. William H. Wilson, Asst. Surg., and Asst. Surg. Robert H. Zauner, will proceed to San Francisco.

Lieut. Col. Henry H. Humphreys, 22d Inf., is, upon his own application, after over thirty years' service, retired.

2d Lieut. Samuel A. Purvis, 4th Cav., will proceed to Camp Meade, for duty.

The leave granted Capt. William M. Wright, 2d Inf., is extended to include June 8.

1st Lieut. George C. Saffrane, 10th Inf., will proceed not later than June 9, to join his company.

The sick leave granted Capt. Roger B. Bryan, 5th Cav., is extended one month.

Sick leave for twenty-one days is granted 2d Lieut. Ezekiel J. Williams, 5th Inf.

The following transfers are made in the 3d Art.: Capt. Edward Davis, from Battery A to B; Capt. John D. C. Hosking, from Battery B to A; Capt. Hosking will remain on duty with Battery B, 3d Art., until its arrival in the Department of California, when he will report to his regimental commander for further orders.

Capt. William D. Beach, 3d Cav., will join his troop at Fort Myer.

The following officers will report to Lieut. Col. Augustus W. Corliss, 2d Inf., President of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Denver, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: 2d Lieut. Robert E. Frith, 24th Inf.; 2d Lieut. John N. Stratton, Jr., 25th Inf.

On account of exceptional services rendered and in order to cover food provided at different times during the month of March to individuals and detachments unprovided for, the subsistence department will issue 800 rations to the Commanding Officer, U. S. gunboat Laguna de Bay. (D. P. and 8th Corps, April 2.)

The following named officers lately assigned to regiments, will proceed in charge of recruits, on U. S. Transport McPherson, sailing from New York May 24, 1899, and on arrival at their respective destinations, as designated below, will report to the commanding officers theretofore: To San Juan, Porto Rico (conducting recruits for the 5th Cav., 5th Art. and 11th Inf.), 2d Lieut. Graham L. Johnson, 11th Inf. To Santiago, Cuba (conducting recruits for the 10th Cav. and 5th Inf.), 2d Lieuts. Warren W. Whitson, 10th Cav. (in charge), and George R. Armstrong, 5th Inf. (D. E., May 28.)

Washington advises say that no department of the Government is responsible for failure on the part of the marines attached to the British cruisers Intrepid and Pearl to land at Tampa, Fla., and participate in the parade there this week in honor of the Queen's birthday. The British government itself was the objector, and negatived the request for permission to land the marines.

## THE PEACE CONGRESS.

The U. S. members of committee of the Peace Conference now sitting at The Hague, are as follows: Disarmament—Messrs. White, Mahan, and Crozier; Laws of War—Messrs. White, Newell, Mahan and Crozier; Arbitration—Messrs. White, Low and Hollis. The Disarmament Committee will consider: First—The limitation of expenditure. Second—The prohibition of new firearms. Third—The limitation of the use of explosives. Fourth—Prohibition of the use of sub-marine boats. The Committee on the Laws of Warfare will discuss: Fifth—The application of the Geneva convention to naval warfare. Sixth—The neutralization of vessels in an engagement while engaged in saving shipwrecked men during and after naval engagements. Seventh—The revision of the Declaration of Brussels of 1874 on the notifications and customs of war.

A good story comes from The Hague about the tact of the American delegates, which, whether true or not, illustrates the value of diplomacy. When the American delegates called upon the British delegation, May 24, formally to express congratulations of the Americans on the celebration of the Queen's birthday, it was looked upon merely as a graceful act of courtesy. The day after the real significance of the visit dawned upon the other nations, not one of whose delegations had in any way noticed the event. Diplomats never forget or overlook social courtesies, hence the studied ignoring of the Queen's birthday nettled the British delegates, and they were not slow to show that they appreciated the call of the Americans. It was generally admitted that the incident would do much to confirm unity of action between the two English-speaking countries.

## TRAfalgar AND SANTIAGO.

In the course of a speech in London a few days ago, Mr. Choate, in dwelling on the events of the war, compared Dewey and Sampson with Lord Nelson. The claim of Dewey to rank with the hero of Trafalgar was well received, but a large portion of the English press, taking some of the assaults made by his countrymen upon Sampson as a basis, have ridiculed his achievements. This in itself is not extraordinary, for it seems almost sacrilege to the ordinary Englishman to compare any one with Nelson, but it is strange indeed that these belittling articles should have found an echo in this country.

The truth is that while not on as large a scale the victory at Santiago was fully as complete as that at Trafalgar, and was conducted with almost as great a display of naval skill. At the latter engagement nearly one-half of the French and Spanish escaped practically uninjured, while the loss on board the English squadron was heavy. At Santiago the Spanish fleet was entirely destroyed with a suddenness never before known in a naval engagement, and the American ships escaped with only the most trifling injuries.

A critical survey of the entire campaign fails to reveal a single mistake made by the American Admiral. A dozen ports were blocked, wide areas of water carefully watched, and the whole fleet gradually brought to such a degree of efficiency during the long weeks of waiting that the result of the labors of the commanding officer told instantly when the fight began. Nor were his operations on a small scale. At one time Sampson had seventy ships under him, and, taking into consideration the intricacies of modern naval maneuvers, it will be seen that the task he completed was of sufficient importance to give him a just claim to rank with any naval officer.—Louisville Evening Post.

## THE REINA MERCEDES.

A correspondent of the Norfolk "Landmark," describing the arrival of the Reina Mercedes at Old Point, Va., May 21, says: The ex-Spanish cruiser was towed up the coast by the tug Rescue and I. J. Merritt, of the Merritt & Chapman Wrecking Co., which raised her from Davy Jones's locker. A stern of her, also in tow, was the wrecking barge Sharp, while with her and acting somewhat in the capacity of convoy, was the steamer S. T. Morgan. On her were twenty-three men of the wrecking crew. In build, something like the U. S. S. Baltimore or San Francisco, she does not look very much the worse for wear. It is true that her three military masts are minus the topmast, being no taller than the conning tower, and it is also true that one of her two black funnels shows holes from three six-pound shells, fired from the Texas and Massachusetts on the night when she attempted to bottle up her sister ships in Santiago harbor, it is true that her bridge is gone and that in its place there is a temporary structure, and yet even in her present unwarlike appearance she has the earmarks of a valuable addition to the United States Navy.

Her hull is painted gray and is in comparatively good condition. Near her bow on the starboard side there is quite a big patch, showing the accuracy of the men behind the guns of Uncle Sam's Navy, while her hull shows in rusty spots signs of her immersion in Cuban waters. Dr. Pettus, who alone has visited her since her arrival, says that her dynamo was demolished by a 10-inch shell, while she bears evidence of being struck on the port bow by two six-inch shells. Not an accident nor incident marred the very swift trip up the coast of the trophy. One of the reasons for her rapid transit was the towing ability of the new and powerful tug Rescue, while there were no storms nor adverse winds to battle against.

The Municipal Assembly, New York City, adopted a resolution this week asking the Navy Department to send the former Spanish Reina Mercedes to that port.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Mrs. A. A. McMurrin, who died at Atlanta, Ga., March 1 last, was the mother of the wife of Capt. F. L. Dodds, 9th U. S. Inf.; was widely known in Army circles, and a lady of most charming personality.

The Leavenworth "Times," referring to the death of Mrs. Buchan, wife of Capt. Fred Buchan, 20th Kansas Volunteers, says: "The funeral took place at Lawrence May 20. Hers is a pathetic story of love. She was married to Capt. Buchan after the orders had been issued for the 20th Kansas to go to Manila, under the fear that the Captain might not return alive, but when they had been united separation was intolerable, and the young bride determined to accompany her soldier husband to the distant Philippines. She succeeded in boarding the transport, but was put ashore on arriving at Honolulu, whence she followed her husband to Manila. There while Capt. Buchan was fighting on the line, a deadly tropical disease attacked her."

Lieut. Pierce C. Foster, 3d U. S. Inf., the gallant young officer who died at Manila, May 21, of typhoid fever, was the only son of Col. Charles W. Foster, U. S. Army, retired, who resides at the Park Avenue Hotel, New York City. He was graduated from West Point only in February last, and death has cut short a prom-

ising career. He was, after his father, the last of his line.

Mr. Samuel Gedney, father of Mrs. Thomas J. Cowie, the wife of Paymr. Cowie, U. S. N., died at Coeymans, N. Y., on the Hudson, May 19, in the 70th year of his age.

## DEAD AND WOUNDED AT MANILA.

Manila, May 17.

Adjutant General, Washington.

Additional casualties: Killed—Utah Artillery, May 14, Co. A, Sergt. Ford Fisher; 2d Oregon, May 16, Co. G, Pvt. James Harrington.

Wounded—1st North Dakota, May 13, Co. C, William R. Trulock, thigh, severe; Civilian William H. Young, chief of scouts, died; May 16, 13th Minnesota, Co. H, Pvt. Albert Erickson, chest moderate; May 16, Co. K, 1st Sergt. Harry Howard, wrist, slight.

Missing—1st California, Co. K, Pvt. Ralph Coates, since April 6.

Manila, May 19.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Additional casualties: Killed—22d Inf., Henry Langford, Corporal, Co. K, May 18.

Wounded—22d Inf., Carl Carlson, Co. K, abdomen, moderate, May 5; Peter Cosgrove, Sergeant, Co. K, arm, slight, May 5; Simon Schueler, Co. L, abdomen, severe, May 5.

13th Minnesota—W. E. Tew, Co. F, thigh, slight, May 15.

2d Oregon—Frank Butts, Co. L, thigh, slight, May 15.

OTIS.

Manila, May 22.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Deaths since last report: 1st California—Stephen Burdall, Co. M, dyenteric, May 7.

13th Minnesota—Herbert L. Keeler, Co. C, diphtheria, May 16.

1st South Dakota—William Fahrenwald, Co. C, dysentery, May 13.

4th Infantry—William Hast, Corporal, Co. H, nephritis, May 16.

12th Infantry—John D. Elliott, Co. B, typhoid fever, May 14.

17th Infantry—Frank Hassurek, 2d Lieutenant, Co. K, erysipelas, May 17.

20th Infantry—Christof Lost, Co. G, suicide, May 17.

22d Infantry—John Corbett, Co. A, typhoid fever, May 14.

OTIS.

Manila, May 24.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Additional casualties: Killed—1st Idaho, C. Corp. George Scott.

1st Colorado—Pvt. Harry L. Boxee, C, May 23.

Wounded—21st Infantry, Pvt. Leonard Edling, E, moderate, May 14.

12th Infantry—Pvt. John Pender, I, skull, severe, May 22.

9th Infantry—Pvt. Charles H. Knepper, C, thumb, slight.

4th Cavalry—Pvts. Joe Costello, K, breast, severe; Thomas Turner, thumb, moderate; Hans C. Matheson, thigh, severe.

22d Infantry—Pvt. Robert V. Cassidy, K, severe; Simon Schuler, Y, severe.

OTIS.

Manila, May 25.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Additional casualties: Killed—3d Infantry, May 23, Co. M, Corp. Asher E. Pipes, Pvt. Guy C. Whitlock, 20th Kansas, May 24, Co. A, Pvt. Willie Sullivan. Wounded—California Heavy Artillery, May 20, Co. D, Pvt. George Cathelin, leg, severe. 3d Infantry, May 23, Co. A, 1st Lieut. John C. McArthur, leg, moderate; Pvts. Anthony Brefka, foot, severe; Charles Dietrich, arm, moderate; Co. C, Richard T. Frank, scalp, slight; Frederick A. Baker, abdomen, moderate; Samuel Alpron, leg, slight; Musician: William Plemany, leg, slight; Co. H, Sergt. Joseph W. Miller, shoulder, severe; Pvts. Peter Higgins, foot, moderate; Benjamin E. Ledger Wood, foot, moderate; Co. K, John E. Nelson, thigh, severe; David J. Purcell, thorax, severe; James H. Baker, thigh, moderate. 1st Montana, May 24, Co. F, Pvts. Joseph Franzen, cheek, slight; C. Taylor, scalp, slight; Co. G, W. D. Raymond, arm, severe. 20th Kansas, Co. H, 2d Lieut. Robert S. Parker, thigh, slight; Co. B, Pvts. Peter M. Sorenson, shoulder, severe; Elmer H. Ashcraft, neck, moderate; Arthur Hollingshead, abdomen, severe; Co. L, Ernest Ryan, abdomen, severe; Sergt. Charles W. Tozer, head, slight; Co. M, Corp. Albert Dooley, thigh, moderate.

Rafael Ortiz, a native of Puerto Rico, having been tried and found guilty of murder and of carrying concealed weapons, both in violation of the laws of war, by a military commission convened at San Juan, Puerto Rico, Feb. 16, 1899, was sentenced "To suffer death at such time and place and in such manner as the proper authority may direct," two-thirds of the commission concurring therein. By direction of the President, the sentence in the case of Rafael Ortiz is commuted to imprisonment at hard labor for life, and the prisoner will be sent to the Minnesota State Prison, Stillwater, Minn., for the execution of his sentence. (W. D., May 15.)

Acting Comy. Gen. Weston has received from San Juan, Porto Rico, the announcement that the contract for fresh beef to be supplied the Army in Porto Rico, for one year beginning July 1, has been awarded to Swift & Co. of Chicago. Bids were opened at San Juan and Havana May 15 for fresh beef to be supplied in Porto Rico and Cuba, and the contracts were awarded at those places. Gen. Weston has not been advised yet who secured the contract for Cuba. Swift & Co. were awarded the contract for both the refrigerated beef and beef on the block. The former will be furnished to the troops near the coast, while cattle will be slaughtered in the island for troops in the interior.

Advices just received at Washington indicate that no radical change will be recommended by the Board appointed by Gen. Brooke at Havana to inquire into the Army ration. It is probable that the Board will consider a greater variation of the components and a reduction of the meat supply advisable. Each of the regimental commanding officers will be called to Havana and examined as to any change he may think advisable in the ration.

The peace jubilee at Washington, D. C., was successfully carried out this week. The military and naval parade on the opening day, May 23, with President McKinley as reviewing officer, was a special feature and was participated in by veteran soldiers and sailors, Regular and Volunteer, of two wars, the Civil and the Spanish-American. The troops were received with special enthusiasm as was Gen. Joseph Wheeler, who at the request of the committee, occupied the only carriage in the procession.

## THE STUFF HEROES ARE MADE OF.

Some pen pictures of the every-day gallantry of our soldiers in the Philippines are appearing in correspondence from the front. This is what the New York "Sun" man saw in the hurly burly of the fight at Santa Ana, near Manila, fought by the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 8th Corps: Two little mountain Hotchkiss guns had been run forward by hand almost to the arch and there, coolly, placidly directing their fire—bursting his shells squarely in the Filipino works, and never even crouching to avoid the incessant flight of Mauser and Remington missiles—stood an officer who had already won a name for daring and skill in the face of a savage enemy. A Sioux bullet at the bloody fight at Wounded Knee eight years ago drove fragments of his brain through his body, but he in no wise impaired his efficiency or daunted his nerve when the next campaign came on. Between the cool, scientific handling of these guns by Lieut. Hawthorne of the 6th Artillery and the fierce and rapid volleys of the Californians crouching behind the road, the insurgents lurking behind the low ridges in the rice fields to our left front were driven to cover further back and their shots flew wild. Then it was possible to rush the 1st Idaho across the bridge and form it for the attack on the redoubts. At the end of the 2d Battalion strode a veteran soldier—Maj. Edward McConville, 1st Idaho Volunteers. He had served as a private in the great War of the Rebellion. He had later spent long years in the Regular Army as a private and non-commissioned officer. He was probably the oldest man in the division—he certainly was in the brigade—but no duty was so wearisome or exacting that he did not carry out his share of it to the uttermost. The men looked upon him as a patriarch, but honored him for his devotion to every detail of his soldier work.

I can only tell from hearsay of the gallant act of a young officer of the 14th Infantry, but it is the talk of the 1st Division and has won him the recommendation for the medal of honor. A battalion of the regiment, checked by the fierce fire from the thickets in its front and dispirited by its severe loss in killed and wounded, was lying down for shelter. One of its best and bravest officers, Lieut. Mitchell, lay dying in the midst of them, when Lieut. Perry L. Miles, 14th Inf., an Ohio boy, only four years out of West Point, was suddenly called upon to report to his commanding officer. In brief words the battalion chief gave him orders: "That blockhouse must be taken at once and I want you to do it."

Miles is one of the quietest young fellows in the service and he probably went off without a word. As the story comes to me, it was decided that he should call for volunteers, and he did. The men looked at the bristling blockhouse a few hundred yards away and shook their heads. It was crammed with insurgents and the only way to reach it was a straight road with dense bamboo and underbrush on each side. It was a lane of death and the soldiers knew it. Only five men responded to the call, and with these five Miles made his dash. Full tilt they charged through the storm of hissing lead that greeted but could not stop them. First one, then another two of the daring five dropped in the tracks, but Miles darted on, and the Filipinos, amazed at such dauntless courage and fearful of their fate when the Americans reached the blockhouse, came down from the upper stories, the last Filipino rushing from the back door as Miles, revolver in hand, sprang in at the front. It was a desperate chance and one of the pluckiest things of the day.

But here is another that calls for the medal of honor, if I understand it aright. The military telegraph line, before the battle began, extended on our front to block-

house 11, close to the Santa Ana bridge. The officers of the Signal Corps followed up the movements of the brigade and stretched their wires far to the front. But the line ran through the village of Paco. The huge stone tower of Paco Church refused to burn and there, safe sheltered until we could smash it with artillery and fanatical to the last, a party of perhaps half a dozen insurgents kept up incessant fire on Americans. Toward 11 o'clock, right at the telegraph pole in front of the church, and not 200 yards from it, the wire was clipped and a young signal officer, Lieut. Charles E. Kilbourne, Jr., springing back to find the break, was saluted by a volley.

"Get away from there, for God's sake!" yelled some soldiers who, from the shelter of the village walls, were trying to answer the fire from the tower.

"Ride for your life, man!" shouted some horsemen who dashed by full speed and bending low over their ponies, but Kilbourne was made of better stuff.

Swept away at first by the excited rush of the stampeded riders, he regained control of his pony, reined him about, rode deliberately back to Paco, dismounted at that identical pole, climbed it to the very top in the face of a galling fire that clipped a second wire while he was repairing the first, calmly, pluckily, skillfully mended both wires in plain sight of half a dozen officers and a score of men sheltered by the walls up and down the blazing Calle Real, then mounted and rode on about his other business. If that wasn't pluck and heroism, I'm no judge of either.

## MEDICAL REPORT FROM MANILA.

Surgeon General Sternberg has made public the following report from Chief Surg. Lippincott at Manila, under date of March 31:

"Of the slight wounds many of the patients have returned to duty and quite a number have gone to quarters. Several lost little, if any, time, and were soon on the fighting line again. The effect of battle was marvelous on the sick, for it is a fact that many men who were hardly considered well enough for duty were soon in the line when the attack on our front became general. During and since the beginning of the outbreak, our men have had every possible comfort and the surgical attendance has been excellent. The first aid packages have proven to be of the greatest possible value; indeed, our whole equipment reflects the highest honor on our Department. The Signal Corps put the hospitals in communication with the troops at the front, and thus we were able to send supplies at a moment's notice. Referring to supplies generally, it is simply astonishing that so far off from our own country we have been able to find ourselves so well provided for in every essential. We have had ample funds to meet all demands. When obliged to purchase here, we were able to procure good articles and at reasonable rates. It is absolutely necessary to employ, as laborers, a number of natives in and around our hospitals. It is wholly impossible for our men to do the work the natives are used for. They do a great deal of the policing of the grounds and assist in keeping the wards clean. White men cannot labor in the sun, and it is already shown that Filipinos are required for work that the American soldiers should not be called upon to do.

"Patients recovering from typhoid and malarial fevers have as a rule done well, but those suffering from dysentery and diarrhea, though improved, have rarely been cured. The experience of the Surgeons is that rheumatic affections do not recover in this climate, and we usually find it necessary to send these patients, as well

as severe cases of dysentery and diarrhea, to the United States. If this Army is to remain here, or even if one-half of its present strength is to be retained, ample and proper hospital accommodations must be supplied. An ice machine was erected in Cavite soon after our arrival here. This plant has supplied the hospitals and several regiments fairly well, and has been of inestimable value. We are now erecting a new machine in Manila near the first reserve hospital. Condensing plants have also been erected. The laundry work for the hospitals is done by contract and under the observation of the Surgeons in charge. The danger of infection by smallpox here is very great and it is recommended that washing for the entire command be done under the supervision of the Surgeons and company commanders. There should be at least two steam laundries erected for the troops, one on the north and another on the south side of the Pasig River. A separate steam laundry should be supplied for the hospitals and all should be operated by Americans. The Filipinos are never free from contagious diseases of one form or another. Smallpox began to appear in this command about Sept. 8. Since that time they have never been entirely free from it. The entire 8th Corps has been vaccinated over and over again. For some weeks we have been using virus prepared at the local institute under the direction of Chief Surg. Bourne, of the Health Department. Many cases of smallpox have been of the most virulent type and although the utmost care was taken of them death was not to be prevented in quite a number. The total number of smallpox cases to March 31 is 151; deaths, 77; cases of varioloid, 85; deaths, none. The greater portion of this command has gone through a hardening process, so to speak. Many of the men are now able to withstand disease fairly well, and have learned to avoid well-known causes of disease. The greatest pains have been taken to instruct men as to the care of their health. Still, diarrhea, dysentery, typhoid fever, and malarial affections arise among us. However, this corps has come through thus far with a very fair record in regard to health, and its spirit under most trying conditions has been superb. The food supply for this command has been good from the time of arriving here. Of course, there have been some defects, but these were few. The issues for the troops for ten days are: Fresh beef, seven days; bacon, two days; salmon, one day; potatoes, onions, and tomatoes, daily, 75, 15 and 10 per cent. respectively. Two ounces each of rice, oatmeal, and dried fruits are issued when desired in lieu of four ounces of fresh beef on days when fresh beef is issuing. The clothing is certainly improving, and now men as a rule are provided with a proper uniform. The campaign hat, although warm, will never be abandoned even in this hot climate. Nevertheless a light broad-brimmed khaki covered helmet should be furnished. Shoes, underwear, etc., now issued seem to answer quite well, but time will determine this. 256 wounded Filipinos, including four women, were received into the hospital during February and March. Of these 45, including a woman, died. These people received the best of care and treatment, and seem to appreciate the efforts made in their behalf. It is interesting to note the different results of treatment between our men and the Filipinos. In the latter suppuration of wounds is the rule, while we rarely see it in our cases. Many causes account for this, but the chief reason, of course, is infection before coming into our hands. Besides, they have an inordinate propensity to tear off dressings and finger wounds when opportunity offers."

The "Naval and Military Record" states that by the time the H. M. S. S. Slipjack and Speedwell are refitted they will have cost respectively £52,400 and £55,600—very nearly their original cost—for repairs, etc., and adds a *Cui bono?*

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DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING.—To one pint of boiling water add one and one-half ounces of Ivory Soap cut into shavings, boil five minutes after the soap is thoroughly dissolved. Remove from the fire, and cool in convenient dishes (not tin). It will keep well in an air-tight glass jar.

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## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**W. B.**—There will be a vacancy to West Point from the Nineteenth Congressional District of New York in 1903 and to Annapolis in 1901. There are a number of military schools where you could get a preparatory education for the Military and Naval Academies. See advertisements in Army and Navy Journal. There is no preparatory military school you could go to without paying.

**H. W. D.**—Candidates for admission to the Naval Academy must not be over 20 years of age, nor under 15. There will be a vacancy to the Academy from the 10th District of Massachusetts in 1900.

**L. H. K.**—Your question is not exactly specific. If you mean movements in the manual, any movements can be executed from "Present Arms," except marching movements, which are not executed from this position.

**SUBSCRIBER.**—The Surgeon General of the Navy is a Rear Admiral. An Assistant Surgeon and all other Medical officers of the Navy have actual rank.

**B. K. L.**—We do not quite understand your question regarding the Cadets of 1897 at the Military Academy. There were no examinations held at the Academy last week. The March examinations of candidates were held in that month. Sixteen candidates were successful, and their names were duly published in the Army and Navy Journal. Over 100 candidates are preparing for examination at Highland Falls, to report at the Academy in June. If the term '97 Cadets refers to Cadets who were graduated in the year '97, they were assigned to regiments upon graduation. There are no Cadets in Engineering Corps at the Military Academy. The annual examinations at West Point will be begun on June 1. The lists of standing will be sent you as soon as they can be obtained.

**OLD SOLDIER.**—As we understand it the Ordnance Sergeants as a body object to a wreath around the cap device as not being entirely appropriate.

**VISALIA.**—The act of Congress approved Jan. 12, 1899, provides that all officers and enlisted men belonging to Volunteer organizations hereafter mustered out of the service who have served honestly and faithfully beyond the limits of the United States shall be paid two months' extra pay on muster out and discharge from the service, and all officers and enlisted men belonging to organizations hereafter mustered out of the service who have served honestly and faithfully within the limits of the United States shall be paid one month's extra pay on muster out and discharge from the service. Correspond in the matter with the Auditor for the War Department, Washington, D. C.

**RED ACORN.**—Under the circumstances as you state them the men of the regiment undoubtedly got, when mustered out, all the pay and allowances rightfully due them.

**C.**—It has been decided that "payments under laws in force prior to March 2, 1899, will continue in force until the act of that date shall have been carried into effect by the appointment of officers therein provided for." Hence a Lieutenant is entitled to pay as Adjutant until his successor (a Captain) shall have been appointed.

**S. F.**—The address of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee is, Headquarters Dept. of the Province of Havana and Pinar del Rio, Buena Vista, Cuba.

**A. D. S.**—We know of no other organization but the one here referred to in previous answer.

**T. S. W.**—Both civilians and enlisted men are eligible under certain conditions for commissions as 2d Lieutenant in the U. S. Army. As you live in New York if you will call at the office of the Army and Navy Journal any Monday about 4:30 p. m. you will be given verbal detailed information.

**G. W. M.**—No requirement is made of candidates regarding military tactics, but if they are proficient in that art it will materially count to their advantage. Appointments of candidates to be made after January, 1900, will be subject to examinations held next year.

**R. W. B.**—The examination for the vacancies occurring in the Marine Corps under the Personnel Bill will be held early in June.

**A. H. M.**—asks: (1) What movements constitute the "Manual of Arms?" Are "Fix" and "Unfix" bayonet and "Charge, bayonet" considered a part of the Manual? (2) Is the muzzle of the piece lowered in executing "Load"? (3) If marching in column of files in school of the company and the command, "Form fours and Right Oblique" be given, do the men come to the order on halting, or do they remain at "Right Shoulder"? (4) If drilling a squad in the movements of the piece, "By the Numbers," would the command, "Fix, or unfix bayonet" break the numbers? Answer.—(1) Yes, except as specified in Par. 48. (2) Yes. (3) Come to the order on halting. (4) Yes.

**F. S. B.**—asks: Can a company be marched to the rear by the command "to the rear, march" or by the flank, by the command, "By the right (or left) flank, march?" Additional interpretations No. 217 says, "A company cannot be marched by the above commands while in column of fours, two or files." Is it proper to use the above commands while in "company, front?" Answer.—It is not intended that such movements be executed from the position indicated, and therefore, while it is entirely possible of execution, it would not be strictly tactical. Par. 217 indicates a facing from the halt and a subsequent marching, not a movement while marching.

**N. A. R.**—asks: Can you inform me in regard to "port arms" on halting? Should the piece be brought to the order or not? By the "New Manual of Arms?" Answer.—Par. 35, Mod. Manual of Arms, June 17, 1895, War Department, directs the order of halting.

**C. G.**—asks: In battalion dress parade, after the battalion has been presented to the Major and in exercising it in the Manual of Arms, he gives "Present arms," do the officers execute present, the Major not having previously given "Order arms?" Answer.—Officers do not present during the drill.

**W. F. G.**—asks: If, in forming line from column of fours, the command "Company," as the preparatory command for halting, is given before the fours complete the wheel, do

the fours mark time on arriving on the line until the command "halt" is given, or do they continue to advance in the new direction until the command "Halt?" Answer.—Continue the march full step until the command "Halt."

**L. H. K.**—Drilling "by the numbers," if the commands, "Fall out," "Rest," or "At ease," are given, or if foot movements, "right dress" and "Parade rest," without arms, should be ordered, the caution "by the numbers" should be again given, for the movements of the Manual are to be so rendered. "Left shoulder arms" can be taken from any position. See in this connection pars. 49 and 51, Mod. Manual of Arms, June 17, 1895, War Department.

**J. K. J.**—asks: (1) What movements are included in the Manual of Arms? (2) In loading is the piece lowered? (3) In volley firing, would it be proper to give the command, (1) Fire by squad; (2) To the front, etc., instead of (1) Fire by squad (2) at (such an object), etc? (4) Being at the position of order arms and the command be given present arms, the piece is raised with the right hand in front of the center of the body; what is the position of the fingers of the right hand before the command (2) is given. (5) In executing order arms, the motion before the final one ends with the piece being held three inches above the ground? Answer.—(1) All commands involving the handling of the rifle are a part of the Manual of Arms. Where, however, the motions are not divided into numbers, Sec. 48 does not apply to them. (2) Yes, the muzzle is lowered. (3) No, the object should be indicated. (4) As nearly as possible the same as when lifting the piece. (5) Yes.

**HISTORY** asks: Did a battalion under Maj. Keck, of the 1st New York Volunteers, capture San Juan Hill, Cuba, and charge the Spanish lines, and also silence some Spanish batteries. Answer.—No, and the much vaunted charge was in reality no charge at all, for the reason that there was nothing to charge. The hill had already been captured by Regular troops, and neither Major Keck's battalion or any other force from the 1st had any part in the capture of the hill. It was taken an hour before any portion of the 1st could be gotten together. The battalion under Major Keck, when it was finally formed, merely advanced up the hill to take position in the rear of the Regular forces as a reserve, and were in this position safe from Spanish fire. During the advance of the battalion up the hill there were no men lost, and all the talk about the rain of fire originates in the imagination of the reporters. Under the lee of the hill was the safest place that could be found. The 1st sustained nearly all its losses while lying idly in the trail, before any portion of it advanced to the support of the Regulars on the hill. The companies under Capts. Rafferty and Goldsborough, or portions of them, went up the hill before the battalion under Keck, and they lost several men on the hill by passing around its side, exposing themselves to the Spanish fire. A few members of the 1st advanced individually up the hill with some of the Regular troops. The regiment was composed of fine material, which if properly led and trained would have been invaluable.

## ON THE ART OF WAR.

"The Conduct of War," a short treatise on its most important branches and guiding rules, is a work from the pen of Lieut. Gen. von der Goltz of the Prussian Army, forming the fourth volume of the Wolseley series, and is imported by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. The author is already well known to the military public by his thoughtful book entitled "The Nation in Arms." The Prussian writer with more brevity than one would expect from the usually prolix Teutonic mind, gives his views as to the conduct of the principal strategical and tactical operations of war, which will serve as a short and convenient introduction to a deeper study of the rules which should underlie the direction of the ever-varying incidents of modern fighting. In the opening chapter the author in explaining the relation which war bears to society declares it to be the outgrowth of politics. Very apropos of the Disarmament Congress of the Czar is this sentence: "The idea of making war impossible by means of arbitration has not led to any practical result, because no power exists which could insure absolute and universal obedience to the awards of arbitrators," an opinion which, though coming from a man of war, does not differ from that entertained by that man of peace, Count Tolstoi. The best safeguards for preserving peace, says the Prussian General, are sound military organizations for the strong is less easily attacked than the weak. In the chapter on "The Defensive," the author is betrayed into this statement: "The attempt of the Southern States to tire out their numerically superior enemy in the American War of Secession failed in spite of supreme patriotic exertions, better armies and abler Generals." That the day of the inferior subordinate leader has come at last seems to Gen. von der Goltz to be inevitable from the changed conditions of modern fighting. "The fierce fire," he says, "which sweeps a modern battlefield soon dissolves ordinary tactical formations and places the actual leading in the hands of numerous inferior subordinate leaders. The ably handled masses of the Napoleonic era have become an impossibility."

In the celebration of Queen Victoria's birthday at Tampa, Fla., May 24, one of the most striking decorations was a triumphal arch, which represented the British lion and the American eagle clasping paw and claw. The lion waved an American flag, while the eagle waved the British emblem. This was elaborately worked out in flowers in the national colors, the entire piece being entwined with American, British and German flags.



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## ANGLO-SAXON PHYSIQUE.

Subadar Muhammed Bey, a native soldier of India, took in the Queen's Jubilee in London, and has published a book on what he saw there. The way the Anglo-Saxon physique impressed an Oriental may give one an idea of how the appearance of the American soldiers must have struck the diminutive Luzon Islanders. This is what the Subadar saw in the Queen's soldiers: "On an Indian, the first sight of British muscle and bone creates a profound impression. He cannot but compare it in his own mind, with the poor physique of his own countrymen and conceive how much this superior physique counts for all that is great and good in the British. The contrast between Indians and British is very striking, not simply in color or stature and strength, it is equally striking in the active, energetic habits of the latter, as compared with the slow, lazy, don't-care sort of appearance in this country. I had the good fortune to be present at the Aldershot parade of 30,000 young British soldiers, including regiments of Horse Guards and Life Guards. I have not seen in my life anything so perfect and beautiful as this organization of Horse Guards and Life Guards. I cannot imagine for strength, or stature, men better than those composing these regiments, which seem to consist of the pick and flower of the Army; nor can I picture to myself stronger or more graceful animals than their horses. And the same, with reference to their arms. They left, in every principle and detail, nothing to be desired."

The 4th Regiment of Immunes, Col. Pettit, which recently arrived at Camp Meade, Pa., from Cuba for muster out participated in the peace jubilee parade in Washington, D. C., May 24, and made a fine appearance. The regiment will be mustered out about June 6.

Gen. Otis notified the War Department on May 24 that the transport Newport arrived at Manila the day before, having made the long voyage from San Francisco without a casualty. The Newport sailed from San Francisco April 20, 1899, with fifteen officers and 260 enlisted men of marines, Light Battery F, 4th, and F, 5th Artillery, under command of Maj. Tiernan—eight officers and 223 enlisted men. She will be used in bringing home Volunteers from the Philippines.

The U. S. S. New Orleans arrived at New Orleans May 17, where she was royally received. Both banks of the river were black with spectators as the vessel steamed up stream, and the air was literally alive with the welcoming shrieks of steam whistles. The welcome accorded the visitor was not confined to the river craft. Bulky freighters, flying the French tri-color, were dressed in full day attire. Ensigns fluttered from vessels whose mastheads floated British and German flags. A Spanish ship, which was loading below Canal street, was decked out gaily. During the stay of the New Orleans every attention was shown the officers, and a big dinner was given the men. Visitors boarded the vessel in great numbers, and on May 23 a silver bell, as well as a silver service, were presented to the New Orleans by citizens of the city, whose name the vessel bears.



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May 27, 1899.

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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## AN ENGLISH OPINION.

(From the London Army and Navy Illustrated.) So it seems that the Spaniards, though wrong about many things, were not far out in their estimate of what would happen to the Americans in the Philippines. They said that when the wet season came round, the new masters of the islands would find that they had won all the battles, but that the Filipinos had won the campaign. This seems to be pretty much what has happened. After a long string of engagements, in which Aguinaldo and his men have been constantly beaten, and the Americans have been steadily advancing, the second have found that they had to evacuate most of the places they had occupied, while the first are back in the position in which they were when the fighting began. Now, put as you please, this is failure, and it promises badly for the future. The American Government has been told by its Generals that 100,000 men will be needed to occupy the archipelago effectually, and the estimate seems by no means excessive.

In the meantime it appears as if virtue had a good deal to do with making trouble for the Americans. They have tried to put a stop to gambling and cock fighting in Manila, and have also set about enforcing cleanly habits on the people. This last effort is highly to their credit, and will ultimately be for the good of everybody; but it is also no doubt most trying to the temper of the Filipinos for the moment. When people have been accustomed since time immemorial to the indescribable habits of the natives and their Spanish masters in sanitary matters, it is grievous to be reformed by order all at once. As for gambling and cock fighting, no doubt they are bad vices, though our own ancestors of the eighteenth century contrived to make both of them consistent with a great deal of success in war and commerce and colonization. But to prohibit them to a Manila man is as if one were to forbid the inhabitants of London to drink beer, sing music hall songs, or bet on football matches. The Filipino's chief joy in life is cock fighting. He carries his fighting cock about under his arm. It is the friend and honor of the family. To prevent him from setting it to fight (which, after all, the cock enjoys every bit as much as his master) no doubt appears to the poor Filipino in the light of a cruel oppression. Speaking seriously, an interference with the established habits of a people is almost always injudicious. Macaulay has said that if James II. had carried out his scheme of shutting the London coffee houses, he would probably have precipitated the rebellion, for the irritation caused by an act of tyranny is not always proportionate to its dignity. It is really very probable that a good deal of the help which has been given to Aguinaldo from within Manila is due to irritation at this interference, which is at any rate "very previous." The Americans ought to have waited till they were masters of the country before they began reforming the natives. If we had begun in this style in India, the conquest of the country would have been a far more serious business than it was. We waited a long while before we prohibited "Suttee," which, after all, is much more barbarous than cock fighting.

Be the causes of the Filipino resistance what they may, it is tolerably plain that unless the Americans go very seriously to work, they stand a fair chance of burdening themselves with another version of the Dutch war in Acheen. This miserable business has dragged on for twenty-five years, because the Dutch will not make a proper effort and occupy the country with a sufficient permanent garrison.

## WHAT AGGIE WANTS.

"What I want," remarked Aguinaldo, "is liberty." "What do you mean by liberty?" "Why, I want to be free to make everybody else do as I please."—Washington Star.

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## NAVY OFFICERS WHO TALK TURKISH.

In an article describing his travels and troubles in the orient, appearing in the "Saturday Evening Post," Philadelphia, Robert Barr says:

"Life would not be so very well worth living along these shores were it not for the American cruisers. The official Turk has a dread of these snow-white steamers which is most salutary. It is well that this is so, for in quite recent times the American Consul and Vice-Consuls have had a hard time of it."

"The idea seems to have got abroad among the Kaimakams and other officials that, while it was dangerous to meddle with an Englishman, one could do pretty much what one liked with an American. The cruisers, however, mitigated this belief, and also did things which failed to appear in the official despatches to the Government at Washington. I don't know in what form the Captain of a cruiser sends in his report, but perhaps it might take some such shape as this in reporting an incident that actually occurred:

"The Kaimakam of the port of Nix having thrown some obstacles in the way of the Rev. Mr. Blank, an American citizen, in relation to the school established at this place, the Rev. Mr. Blank made complaint to me through his Vice-Consul, I happening to be in the port for a few hours. When the Kaimakam visited me I expostulated with him, and explained to him the right of domicile under which the Rev. Mr. Blank is allowed to prosecute his duties in this place. The Kaimakam admitted that he had acted without knowledge of the law, and gave me his assurance that the rights of the Rev. Mr. Blank would not be again infringed."

"Now, what really happened was this: The Kaimakam had made up his mind that the Rev. Mr. Blank was to be driven out of the port of Nix by fair means or foul, and so his life was made a round of torment. He complained to the Vice-Consul, who reported the matter to his Minister at Constantinople, who returned a soothing answer.

"The wink was tipped to the Captain of a cruiser, whose name I omit, and that cruiser promptly dropped around to the port of Nix. The longboat was lowered almost before the cruiser had stopped, a young naval officer decked out in full uniform landed with a formidable array of stalwart sailors to row his boat, and commanded the Kaimakam, with his chief underlings, to come aboard within the hour and have a little talk with the Captain.

"As the cruiser was cleared for action, and as force is the only thing a Kaimakam understands, he came obsequiously on board with his following. The marines were drawn up armed in formidable array, and the trembling Kaimakam was received by the stern Captain in full regiments standing with his hand resting on the muzzle of a quick-firing gun.

"Look here," said the Captain to the interpreter, "tell this man that I don't talk Turkish worth a hang, but this thing does, whereupon he patted fondly the barrel of the gun. 'If he doesn't promise instantly to let alone a citizen of the United States, I'm here to shell his town.'

"When this truculent message was translated to the trembling Kaimakam that official at once prostrated himself on the white boards of the cruiser's deck, beat his forehead against them, and swore by Allah and the Prophet that he would hereafter be the best friend the Rev. Mr. Blank ever had. And it is a fact that the Rev. Mr. Blank has been unmolested ever since, while it is another fact that the Captain of that cruiser greatly distinguished himself in the recent Spanish-American war, as, indeed, a man who could talk like that would be very apt to do."

In Sir Mountstuart E. Grant Duff's "Notes from a Diary," which was kept principally in India, is this story, which we think is new: "Mrs. Godfrey Clerk mentioned at dinner to-day that during the battle of Meenee Sir John Pennyfeather, who had been waiting by

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his horse till the order came for him to go into action, suddenly received it. He mounted, and, turning to his troopers, said: "God forgive me, my boys, for having told your mothers I'd take care o' ye."

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### LIQUID AIR.

Huxley once said that he had spent forty years trying to make difficult things plain. To that he attributed whatever of merit there might be in his literary style. The exact quotation escapes us now, but that is about the sense of it. The distinguished president of Stevens Institute of Technology, Dr. Henry Morton, has had the same sort of experience. Moreover, like Huxley, he believes that "there is no alleviation for the sufferings of mankind except veracity of thought and action"; and he has taken a good deal of pains, one time and another, to hunt out and expose unveracity and incompleteness of thought. Thus, he has become in some measure a specialist in exhibiting "engineering fallacies" to the young men under his charge, and incidentally to a large public.

One of the neatest jobs of this kind that he has done is an analysis of some of the claims made for Mr. Tripler's liquid air. He shows by beautifully simple reasoning and clear statement that (1) Mr. Tripler requires to make a gallon of liquid air twelve times as much power as a gallon of liquid air could possibly develop in an ideally perfect engine; and (2) that an apparatus to develop mechanical energy from the heat of the atmosphere would be of impractical size and its friction would probably use up a large part of the power it could develop; and (3) on Mr. Tripler's own showing his power will cost him 26 2-3 cents a horse power hour, against from 1 cent to 4 cents per horse power for a steam engine.—Iron Age.

Gen. Lord Wolseley has created much excitement in the English service by an order forbidding soldiers and band boys to join surprised choirs. It is argued that recruiting is now sufficiently dull without thus interfering with the time-honored privilege which permits soldiers having good voices to turn an honest penny.

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### MARRIED.

**BELT—NORVELL.**—At Washington, D. C., May 18, 1899, Emily, granddaughter of the late Senator John Norvell, of Michigan, and niece of Lieut. Col. Stevens T. Norvell, U. S. Army, retired, to Dr. Oliver E. Belt.

**BOTSFORD—QUINAN.**—At Port Huron, Mich., May 20, 1899, Miss Anne Elizabeth Botaford to Lieut. Johnstone Hamilton Quinan, U. S. Revenue Cutter Service.

**HAMMOND—WILMS.**—At Quincy, Ill., May 18, 1899, Capt. Andrew G. Hammond, 8th U. S. Cav., to Caroline Louise, daughter of Mr. Frederick Wilms.

**PAGE—BURLING.**—At San Francisco, Cal., May 16, 1899, P. A. Surg. John Evelyn Page, U. S. Navy, to Miss M. Burling.

**WHEATON—WILT.**—At Chicago, Ill., May 17, 1899, Dr. Clarence Loyd Wheaton, son of Gen. Loyd Wheaton, U. S. V. (Colonel 20th U. S. Inf.), to Miss Caroline Georgiana Wilt.

### DIED.

**FOSTER.**—At Manila, May 21, Pierce Currier Foster, 2d Lieutenant, 3d U. S. Inf., Class of '99, U. S. Military Academy, and only child of Col. C. W. Foster, U. S. A., and Anna Allen Currier Foster, of New Hampshire.

**GEDNEY.**—At Coeymans-on-the-Hudson, May 19, 1899, in his 70th year, Samuel Gedney, father of Mrs. Thomas J. Cowle.

**HORNE.**—At San Francisco, Cal., on May 12, 1899, Thomas B. Horne, Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

**McMURRAN.**—At Atlanta, Ga., March 1, 1899, Mrs. A. A. McMurran, mother of the wife of Capt. Frank L. Dodds, 9th U. S. Inf.

**PEARLY.**—At 200 40th street, Brooklyn, N. Y., May 21, 1899, Henry F. Peary, uncle of Civil Engineer Robert E. Peary, U. S. N.

**SMITH.**—At Baltimore, Md., May 11, 1899, Mrs. Henrietta Smith, daughter of the late Capt. John D. Henley, U. S. N.

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"Humph! You know as well as I do that I would have married that Major if he had asked me."—Chicago Record.

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They sleep, our boys, in broken ranks and lines,  
Sad hearts mourn. There was music in their tramp,  
Now it's "Taps," in God's camp!

Great stars shine brightly on their place of rest!  
Weep not; was babe more safe on mother's breast?  
Warm is their tent, though chill it seems and damp,  
But it's "Taps," in God's camp.

In their midst sits white-robed Fame; she's writing  
On a tablet gold, each name inditing!  
History's long scroll, will bear her wondrous stamp,  
When it's "Taps," in God's camp!

God guard our dead! Some near, some far away  
On Cuba's hills, and by Manila Bay.  
Show us the path, when we turn out our lamp,  
At "Taps," to God's Great Camp!

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They tell many stories about Gen. "Joe" Wheeler. It is stated on one occasion he received a charmingly written sonnet in his honor, composed by a world-famed poet. He had his secretary write to the poet as follows: "My Dear Sir: I don't know why you have honored me to such an extent. I really am only a humble worker in the service of my flag." The answer, refreshingly frank, was: "My Dear Sir: Of course, the poem was inspired by your bravery, and that was really not the chief cause of its composition. I wrote it because it was so easy to make things rhyme with 'Jo.'"

There's a little expansionist living in the upper section of the city whose father is an officer in Gen. Otis' Army. She was recently taken out to dinner, and in reply to a query as to where her father was, replied: "Oh, he's away off there," pointing to the East, "fighting the Philistines!"—Philadelphia North American.

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## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,

93-101 Nassau Street, cor. Fulton, New York.

## PEACE PROSPECTS AT MANILA.

In an able editorial on "Peace Prospects at Manila," the Philadelphia "Ledger," May 18, has the following in regard to the arms of the Volunteers: "The American people are tired of this war, and even if there were no other reason, the treatment accorded our own soldiers would be enough to cause a general desire for a cessation of hostilities. It is nothing short of barbarism to send the flower of our young men to do the most difficult and disagreeable duty which American soldiers have ever had to perform, and give them wretched, antiquated weapons to use against modern, effective arms." After quoting a letter from a soldier of the 1st Nebraska Vol. Inf., who said: "If our kind Government could but see fit to arm us poor Volunteers with as good a gun as the heathen 'nigger,' we would lose fewer of our boys and lay out more of the insurgents," the "Ledger" adds: "The Krag-Jorgensen rifles, which were sent to Manila were, it is reported, lying on the wharf unpacked long before some of the most severe fights, and there is evidence going to show that they were packed in the cases ready for use in 1897, before the Cuban campaign."

The Denver, Col., News of May 2 publishes a likeness of Ralph B. Lister, a Colorado young man who has been recommended by Gen. Otis for a commission as second lieutenant in the Regular Army. He was born in Indiana and removed to Denver in 1897, where he entered the West Denver High School, and was a captain in its cadet corps. The News says: "As a school boy he was more of a soldier than a student. His entire time was given to studying military tactics and drilling his

company. His bearing was military, with all the grace of a trained soldier, and pleasing manners made him a general favorite with his schoolmates. Lieut. Lister graduated with the class of '97, and went to work as a fireman, expecting to enter Cornell University after saving his earnings for a year. Shortly after graduation he was appointed 2d Lieutenant in the National Guard, and was given the same rank in the Volunteer Regiment. Letters from several Denver boys in his command have spoken in highest terms of the conduct of the young Lieutenant, and it will not be a great surprise to his friends to learn of the recognition of his merits."

A former worker on the Indianapolis Journal, in reminiscent mood, referring to J. Whitecomb Riley, the poet, says: "I can remember when Riley, with his smooth, boyish face, slender figure, clad in sacerdotal garb, used to come around the office and sit on my desk and dash off nonsense verses in that same copper-plate, microscopic handwriting that he uses to-day. Lieut. Halford, now a Major in the United States Army and President Harrison's private secretary, was the editor, and it used to be Riley's chief delight to submit some of his most meaningless jingles to Halford for the editorial page. The Major spent many a weary hour trying to comprehend them. 'You'd better draw a diagram to go with this,' he would say. Then a shout of laughter from the boys would show him that there was a joke loose somewhere, and he would retire into his office to avoid it."

A great sensation has been caused by the publication at Madrid, Spain, of alleged disclosures of torments in-



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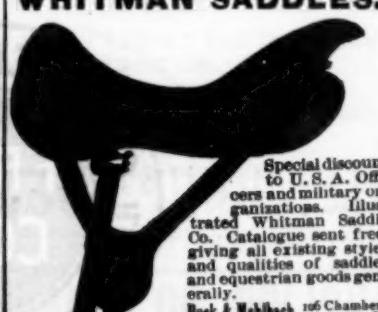
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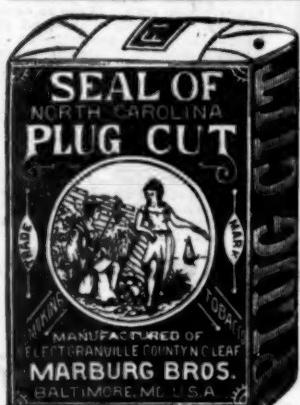
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